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Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab 1859

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1859

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF

CIVIL JUSTICE

In the Punjab,

FOR 1859.

1.—As in my Report on the Criminal Administration, I propose, also, in the Civil Report, first to review the Divisions individually, quoting extensively from the reports of the Commissioners themselves, and then to remark on the general results.

DELHIE DIVISION.

2.—The following extracts have been taken from the Commissioner's Report :—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

3.—"The total number of suits on the file has been very great—16,672 for the whole Division, which is considerably in excess of the work of any Punjab Division in 1858, with the exception of Lahore. A considerable portion of the suits is, no doubt, to be attributed to the new rules, reducing, prospectively, the period of limitation. The number of suits on the file of the Delhie Court—8,491, greatly exceeds the work of any District in the Punjab during 1858, and is also in excess of the work of most Divisions. The number of suits on the file of

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the Goorgaon Courts —6,167, is nearly equal to the work of Amritsur in 1858, and much beyond that of any other Punjab District. The work at Kurnal—2,014 cases, is comparatively small. The amount of cases disposed of has been considerable in proportion."

4.—"The number of cases disposed of by trial is but little more than one-third of those disposed of by confession of judgment, but among these last there was a much greater proportion of decisions by confession in part, than in full. The number of confessions of judgment is no doubt very great, but this I consider is, in a great measure, owing to the new rule reducing the period of limitation. Suits were filed, not because the defendants objected to pay, or on account of any dispute as to the amount of the debt, but by way of registration, to enable the plaintiff to recover his demand at a future period. Most of the defendants had suffered great losses during the mutiny, and were unable to make immediate payments, nor did the plaintiffs generally wish to press them ; the decrees they have obtained, they will be able to take out execution on, at any time within the next six years. It is not surprising then, that under such circumstances, the confessions of judgment should be so numerous. I am of opinion too, that, generally, the zemindars are less inclined to dispute the claims of the money-lenders in the Delhie territory than in the Punjab proper." But, is this because experience has led them to mistrust their power of successfully defending their case against the money-lenders, or is it because they really believe the claim to be just?

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5.—"Mr. Ford also mentions another reason. Most of the buniahs had been plundered, and lost their books during the mutiny, and they refused generally to lend any more money until their previous accounts were adjusted. It would have been almost a hopeless matter for the Courts to settle such claims, had they been disputed by the borrowers."

6.—"Percentage of decisions in favor of defendants—6·02 for the whole Division is very low no doubt, as compared with the Punjab returns for 1858, but I question very much whether too much stress may not be laid on this circumstance. The number of non-suits and dismissals on default has been reduced, I think, to the minimum."

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ARBITRATION.

7.—"There is nothing apparently to remark on, in the total proportionate number of cases disposed of by arbitration; the proportion, however, is considerably more in Goorgaon than in the other districts, and the proportionate number in which arbitration awards were set aside in this district, is greater still, being 10 per cent. in Goorgaon, to 2 in Kurnal, and 1½ in Delhi."

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After remarking upon the system of arbitration as practised in his Division, and as provided for in the Punjab Civil Code, the Commissioner continues:—

"A considerable part of the French Code of procedure is devoted to the method of giving equal effect to the decisions of arbitrators, appointed by the parties themselves without reference to the Courts, with the judgments of the Courts, and probably some such measure might be carried out with advantage in this country."

VALUE AND COSTS.

8.—"The average value of original suits for the whole Division is about the same as for the Punjab, but the average is surprisingly less in Goorgaon, being only about half of what it is in Kurnal and Delhie. The percentage of costs to value is certainly high, as compared with the Punjab average, but I cannot regard it as high on the whole. The average expenses of suits in each district do not vary much, shewing that nearly the same system is pursued, but there have been several circumstances that may easily account for any difference, should it be found to exist between this Division and the rest of the Punjab: 1*stly*, there were several suits brought on the file, in which no stamp fee was taken, on account of its having been proved that such cases were pending in the North-Western Provinces Courts before the mutiny, in which all the records were destroyed; and it consequently was not thought advisable to require the payment of the stamp fee a second time. 2*ndly*, there were several cases pending at the former high rates required by the N. W. P. system, and which were transferred from the Moonsiffs' and Sudder Ameens' Courts; in some of these cases Mr. Egerton mentions that the costs amounted to as much as 40 per cent. on the value. 3*rdly*; a practice had obtained of filing confessions of judgment on stamped paper, instead of the replies of

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the defendants being always recorded, which adds considerably to the expense of very small suits. The attention of officers was called to this incorrect mode of procedure by your direction, and it will be discontinued in future. A great part of the year, however, had elapsed before the circumstance came under notice. There are also other circumstances which may considerably affect the costs of suits. I refer to the payment of the expenses of witnesses and of arbitrators in suits. Mr. Elliott mentions that the village arbitrators invariably take the 4 per cent. allowed them. I am most anxious that both witnesses and arbitrators should be reasonably remunerated, and have several times requested attention to the subject, but it is evident that this subject, according as it is more or less attended to, will occasion a considerable difference in the recorded costs of suits."

9.—"The costs of suits in the Sudder and Mofussil Courts do not vary more than might have been expected, from the smaller value of the cases decided in the Mofussil. In Delhie the rate in the Sudder is mentioned as Rupees 5-3-0; in the Mofussil, Rs. 6-0-0: at Kurnal, in the Sudder, Rs. 3-14-0; in the Mofussil, Rs. 5-10-0.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

10.—"About one-fourth only of the whole work in Delhie and Kurnaul was disposed of by the Tuhseeldars. In Goorgaon the proportion, 61 per cent., is much higher, but then there are three times as many Tuhseeldars as in the other districts; moreover, Goorgaon itself is a small place at one end of the district, whereas the Tuhseels are generally placed at populous "Kusbas," so that it would be vexatious to the people, I think, to require the same proportion of suits to be disposed of at the Sudder Station here, as in Delhie and Kurnaul. Still, I think, too much work was made over to the Tehseeldar of Sonah, especially as Sonah is not very far from Goorgaon."

11.—In this remark of the Commissioner I quite concur.

DURATION.

12.—"Average duration of suits is high at Delhie and Kurnaul, but there has been a great deal of work at Delhie. Still the average is higher at the Tehseels in the Delhie Division than at the Sudder; this is owing to the inexperience of the Tuhseeldar of the Southern pergunnah,

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in Civil work; his average is 53 days; perhaps too much work was made over to him, but he is a good man in other respects, and is improving in his Civil work, which, it is expected, will shew a more satisfactory result during the present year. Mr. Egerton explains the cause of some of the suits having been so long pending; the defendants were at Gwalior, Calcutta, &c. I also observe that cases remanded on appeal, were very properly made to date from the first institution of the suit. I am not sure that the same course is pursued in all Districts. There seems less reason for the high average at Kurnaul, considering that the Civil work in that District, is not at all heavy. The average at the Sudder was 40 days, against 18 at the Tuhseels. It is right to notice, however, that two of Mr. Elliott's Assistants were absent on leave at the same time, during the months of June and July. The expedition with which the work at Goorgaon has been disposed of, appears very satisfactory."

PENDING FILE.

13.—" The percentage remaining for disposal, at Goorgaon, also has been reduced to the minimum; at Delhi it is high—16 per cent."

CERTIFICATE OF DECREES.

14.—"The certificates of decrees were regularly given according to rule, in the Goorgaon and Kurnaul Courts, but the practice was not quite regularly kept up at Delhie, during the latter part of the year, owing to press of work. Mr. Egerton mentions that the parties are seldom satisfied without taking out copies of the judgment."

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APPEALS.

15.—"The number of appeals to my Court, 155, is only one per cent. on the total number of District decisions—a very low rate no doubt, but last year there were only 8 appeals altogether, the present small proportion, I believe, is owing partly to the introduction of a new system, and to the abolition of the office of Vakeels, on whose services all suitors used, formerly, to rely—partly to there being so few Officers with full powers—and partly to what has been before remarked, regarding the number of suits that were instituted, solely by way of registering the claim, and not in consequence of any disputes between the parties. I have no doubt the number of appeals to my Court will be greatly increased during the present year. The decisions of the Delhie Courts appealed to me, were on the whole the best and the clearest, and

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showed also the fewest errors in procedure. The percentage column in Appendix No. 3, shews only the proportion of actual reversals to the number of cases appealed, without reference to modified or returned for re-investigation. Perhaps a better result would be obtained by shewing the percentage of confirmed, to cases tried; this is for my Court, 60·54—for Deputy Commissioner Delhie's, 74·69 per cent.—Deputy Commissioner Goorgaon's, 62·77 per cent.—and Deputy Commissioner Kurnal's 71·96 per cent." I concur in the above suggestion and propose to alter the form accordingly. "A very much less proportionate number of cases were appealed from the Tuhseeldars than from the other officers in all the Districts; this may be owing, partly to the cases being of so much smaller value, and partly to the Tehseeldars knowing the people better, and being able to effect a greater number of amicable adjustments."

16.—"There were very few, if any, cases reversed for the contravention of any well known principles of law. The reason why most of the cases were not confirmed in appeal, was that the facts were few and incomplete, and insufficient to support the decisions. The duration of appeals, 37 days, was rather too long in Mr. Egerton's Court; elsewhere they were expeditiously disposed of."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

17.—"The number of applications for execution of decrees has been about 30 per cent., or rather less, in Delhie and Goorgaon, on the number of suits instituted. In Kurnal the number has been 50 per cent. It is probable, however, that the number of decrees in which execution has been sued out, is not more than half the number of applications; at least that is the result in Kurnal, the Deputy Commissioner of which District has alone furnished a return of the actual number of decrees executed.* The difference between the number of applications for execution, and the number of decrees executed, is owing, I imagine, to the number of cases in which execution is sued out twice or more times."

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* The returns from Delhie and Goorgaon have subsequently been received, and have been embodied in the Divisional return.

18.—"The average duration of execution of decree cases was in Delhi, 58½ days; in Kurnal, 36 days,—these periods seem long, especially in Delhie; but I have no means of

comparing them with the average time occupied in other Divisions. The Deputy Commissioner, Goorgaon, has omitted to notice the average duration in his District."

SALES OF PROPERTY.

19.—"The number of sales of real property, exclusive of land, has been, in the Delhie district, 49; sales however were sanctioned in 87 cases. In the Kurnal district there were 16 of such sales. The number in Goorgaon is not mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner, but I can state from my own experience that there have been very few, if any."

20.—"As regards the sale of Malgoozaree land, Mr. Ford gives his opinion that the disinclination shewn by the Punjab Government to the sale of such land, must depreciate the credit of the agriculturists in a lightly-assessed district, but he gives no data to shew how he has drawn this conclusion, and I question if it accords with actual experience. The pre-emption rules of the Punjab system, I have no doubt, however, materially lessen the number of applications for sale, when the creditor cannot bid for the land himself, and can only cause it to be transferred at probably a much lower price, than might be obtained by open bidding, to some other member of the community, he undoubtedly considers it better to retain the virtual lien upon the land which he holds by the debt due to him, to causing its sale at a low figure. The Deputy Commissioner of Kurnal states that he has used all his influence in discouraging the sale of land, but the District Officers of Delhie and Goorgaon have not personally discouraged it in any way, and there have been no more applications for sale in those districts, and the reason of this is, I have no doubt, as pointed out by Mr. Egerton, that under the Punjab pre-emption rules, the creditor finds it much more profitable to keep up his claim on the land by mortgage or sublease, or otherwise absorbing the proceeds, than by causing the land to be sold to some 3rd party." The explanations here given by the Commissioner of the paucity of applications for the sale of land in execution of decrees, are probably correct. "The debtor," he continues, "is generally the cultivator of the land, and the money lender likes to have him under his entire control, and rejoices in the prospect of reaping the fruits of an indefinite number of future harvests, of which no correct account will probably ever be kept. He will very seldom sacrifice such prospects by causing the land to be sold at such low price, as some other member of the village com-

munity may be able to pay for it. There has only been one sale of land sanctioned by you during the whole year, and that was in the Delhie district. The claim was for Rupees 1,016-5-10½; the land was valued by the assessors at Rupees 1000, but of this you only allowed two-thirds to be sold; and that only on condition that the creditor would consent to forego all claim to the rest of his debt. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that creditors should not be very anxious to press for sales of land, in execution of their decrees. I would not however be understood by these remarks, as questioning in any way the judiciousness of your decision in that case. Whether some means, partly similar to our bankruptcy or insolvency laws in England, might not be adopted for relieving unfortunate agricultural debtors from a state of perpetual obligation and thraldom to their creditors, is a question that I shall not enter into here."

TULUBANAH.

21.—"The fiscal results of the Tulubanah experiment instituted by Circular No. 29 of 1859, up to the close of the year is as follows:—

Name of District.	Income.			Expenditure.			Balance gained to General revenue.		
Delhi, ...	18,259	4	0	1,365	4	0	16,894	0	0
Goorgaon,...	9,309	12	0	3,479	13	0	5,829	15	0
Kurnal, ...	3,275	0	0	1,212	6	4	2,062	9	8
Total, ...	30,844	0	0	6,057	7	4	24,786	7	8

22.—"It will be seen, that the Government has gained considerably by the new system. The question now is, what should be done in regard to tulubanah in execution of decree cases. The total expenditure on account of tulubanah, as shewn in the statement before given, is but small. You expressed the hope in your Circular No. 64 of 1859, that if the new scheme proposed for original suits should result in a large profit being realized to Government, you contemplated the abolition of tulubanah in the execution of decrees altogether. A very large profit has been realized, but my opinion is that this measure would not be advisable. I should not recommend the Courts being hampered with more execution of decree cases than at present, which would probably be the result of freeing such cases

from all expenditure; it is desirable rather to encourage the parties to settle claims upon decrees among themselves, without execution being taken out. It will be done much more fairly, than by compulsory sales and attachments. Mr. Egerton proposes that a certain percentage should be deducted from the amount realized in each execution of decree case. I should rather recommend that executions should be required to be taken out on stamped paper of the value, say of 1 per cent. on the amount of the decree." I incline to this, and will refer to it in my final remarks. "Whether this should be in addition to the amount of tulubanah required in the regular suit, or whether any compensatory deduction should be made from the rate of such tulubanah, must depend upon whether the Government desire to realize any additional revenue from judicial stamps or not; if not, then the present tulubanah rate in regular suits should be reduced by half or one per cent., as the case may be, after a comparison of the general results of the scheme throughout the Punjab. If the assumption above made is correct, that the applications for execution represent only about half of the actual number of decrees, then it would appear that, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in Board's Circular, No. 71 of 1852, that all pleas on the part of defendants of their having already effected adjustments out of Court, are to be ignored altogether, there are in the Goorgaon and Delhi districts, 85 per cent. of the claims adjusted out of Court, and in Kurnal 75 per cent. I believe that sums are scarcely ever paid into Court by the defendants on account of decrees, without regular execution being taken out. I should propose, however, to encourage money being thus paid into Court by the defendants as much as possible; and no execution percentage would, of course, be required under such circumstances, where the defendant came voluntarily into Court; but such sums should be paid without any deduction to the decree-holder."

REGISTRATION.

23 —"The compulsory registration of bonds required by Circular No. 19, of 1859 is of too recent a date to have produced any effects which are as yet recognizable, especially as regards this Division, in which the registry Offices were only re-established during the latter part of 1858, so that there are no previous records with which to compare the present results. As far as I have

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had the opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people on the subject, they seem to be of opinion, that the measure will tend to check rather the use of bonds than otherwise. A bad season ensues, the "bach" paper has been prepared, the Tehseeldar presses for the money—the zemindar must borrow; he has no time to go to the Tehseel to have a bond registered, if the amount required for payment exceeds, as it often does, Rs. 50; the money-lender will, therefore, give him, in preference, the required amount as part of his running account, and will not take a bond which would be ignored by the Courts. In order to lessen the difficulties of registration at the Tehseels, I recently, with your sanction, invested the Naib Tehseeldars with the power of registering deeds, during the absence of the Tehseeldar from his Tehseel; but even this precaution will by no means remove all the difficulties." This was done experimentally for a time in this one Division, the result is to be reported.

LAW OF LIMITATION.

24.—"As regards the alteration in the term of limitation of suits, the Deputy Commissioners seem to be of opinion that it is certainly popular with the agricultural classes."

25.—After entering into the question of abolishing the action for debt altogether, the Commissioner continues :—"These alterations, however, do not, it appears to me, materially affect the suits on running accounts. If an interval of three years has not occurred since the last transaction, suits may extend over an altogether indefinite period, and as they are the most numerous, so they are the suits the decision of which is full of more doubt and uncertainty, than the decision of any other description of claims. Even if the sums advanced are correctly entered, it is often hopeless to ascertain that the receipts through several years perhaps have all been credited, derived as they may have been from so many miscellaneous sources,—grain, cattle or cash."

26.—This objection might be met by insisting on a balance being struck periodically—say annually—on account rendered to the party who deals with the money-lenders. I have made this observation elsewhere.

27.—"Mr. Elliott proposes that no suit on a running account should be admitted for any sum exceeding Rs. 50, but that when the debt exceeds that sum, the creditor should

require his debtor to give him a bond for past transactions, before making any further advances ; but there would still be the same difficulty in the way of proving payments, and the registration offices are too distant for the numerous registrations that would, in that case, require to be effected. At present, we have no law like our statute of frauds in England, making receipts for all sums beyond a certain sum, £2 I think, compulsory ; oral evidence is admitted to prove the payment of any sum, however great, and much encouragement given to perjury thereby."

28.—" I should like to see greater endeavours made to ascertain the wishes of the people in regard to all legal measures. The time has not yet arrived for giving their representatives the power of making laws ; but it is highly important to invite expressions of opinion from them, to lead them to discuss and take an interest in the measures of the Government, and to shew them that it is the sole desire of the Government to give effect to their wishes and suggestions, whenever they are not opposed to universal principles of morality and justice. I think there ought to be meetings of the principal men in each Pergunnah, under the guidance of District Officers, at least once or twice a year, both to take into consideration suggestions made by the authorities, which should as far as possible, be communicated to the people before hand, in order to allow of their being talked over independently in each village, and also to invite suggestions from the people on other matters not thought of by the authorities. There are, beyond doubt, numerous most intelligent persons in every district, whose opinions would be well worth listening to."

29.—I think the Commissioner's suggestion on this subject a good one.

BONDS.

30.—" The Deputy Commissioners report that every publicity was given to the form of bonds enjoined by para. 10, Circular No. 29 of 1859. I made enquiries in the Kurnal district, and was satisfied that the people had generally been made well acquainted with the required conditions."

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

31.—" The bankers account books originally received were in the Punjab language, and some delay took place in procuring Hindee copies, but the required number of these was lately distributed. Mr. Egerton reports that—

"Mr. Murphy has brought to his notice that the definition of the Rozenamcha and of the Rokur bahee has been laid down in the books, just the reverse of what they are in the district. Here he says the Rokur bahee contains the universal daily entry and the Rozenamcha is abstracted from it every month or fortnight—items entered in the Rokur Bahee, but since adjusted, being omitted, and that in his opinion, for petty bankers, there is no necessity for more than two books, viz. a day book and ledger. He therefore recommends, that modifications of the rules regarding small bankers' books, should be introduced. It will be pointed out to him however, that by your Circular, the form in which these books have been prepared, is only intended as a general guide, and not to prohibit accounts being kept in no other way, and that you especially point out, that for small banking accounts, a ledger and day-book are sufficient."

ENGLISH RECORD OF EVIDENCE.

32.—"I remarked on the system of English records at some length in my Crimnial report, and need not repeat what I there said. It seems to me that with the present great number of Civil suits to be disposed of, it is impossible as a rule to record all the proceedings in English, and that it is inadvisable with the present system of record and appeal, to keep the proceedings in a language unintelligible to the people."

SOCIAL ASPECT OF THE COURTS.

33.—"About 93 per cent. of the whole number of claims relate to ordinary debts, and almost all probably to book debts and running accounts. The remaining suits are of little importance compared to these. While, on the period comprised in these transactions, the new limitation rules, as has been before pointed out, have very little effect. In Kurnal, Mr. Elliott points out, that next to debts the most numerous suits relate to claims for the partition of houses and other real property by joint inheritors. The Civil Courts were only open during the latter part of 1858, so that a comparison with the returns for that year is not of much importance."

34.—"In such betrothal suits, as have been brought, it is observed that the plaintiffs have no other notion of the grounds of an action, besides the expense which has been in-

curred by them, and it is difficult in practice to estimate the damages for injured feelings, as required by your Circular No. 102 of 1858, except by a comparison with these expenses."

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

35.—The changes in the administrative staff were referred to in my Criminal report, and need not probably be repeated. Mr. Egerton and Mr. Elliott have each furnished very interesting reports, which I recommend to your consideration. They have manifested zeal and attention to their duties in the Civil Department, and under Mr. Egerton's superintendence, in particular, a high degree of excellence has been attained, in the work of the Delhie Courts."

36.—" Mr. Ford's report is less complete, and he has not paid quite sufficient attention to the subjects required by you to be commented on. As the rule, his decisions appear to give satisfaction, very few appeals are made from them, he possesses much influence in his district and seems to be well known, and is much respected by the people in general. He is entitled to the thanks of the Government for the large amount of work that has, on the whole, been successfully disposed of, and that without leaving any arrears at the end of the year. Mr. Waterfield is an intelligent and careful Officer, though he has not done much Civil work owing to his time having been much taken up with other matters."

37.—"Mr. Berkeley and Mr. Murphy are, both of them, first-rate officers. Mr. Berkeley has disposed of a great deal of work very rapidly and with satisfaction to the people, and I have seldom seen any records more complete, clear, and satisfactory than those kept by Mr. Murphy. Mr. Fitzpatrick, though he has only been such a short time at work, is already an efficient officer. Extra Assistant Hurgobind is a useful and intelligent officer."

38.—" In the Goorgaon district Mr. Lindsay's departure for Oude is much regretted; he was a most zealous and laborious officer. Mr. Ford testifies to the assiduity and diligence displayed by Mr. Kitchen and the Native Extra Assistants, Sufdur Hussein and Imdad Ali."

39.—" In the Kurnal district, Mr. Hankey's work is very good, and the record he keeps of his cases is remarkably full and clear. Mr. Burton is attentive and diligent. Moona Lall is a good officer, but his proceedings are occasionally prolix. Among the Teh-

seeldars, I would bring to your notice Ooderam Tehseeldar of Pergunnah Northern, Delhie, as an intelligent and able officer, but Mr. Egerton thinks he leans somewhat too much towards the money-lenders; Sookhun Lall, Tehseeldar of Larsowlee, in Kurnaul; also Alum Chund, Tehseeldar of Sonah, and Ahmud Hussein, Tehseeldar of Ferozepore, in the Goorgaon District, who are both good officers; and I was much pleased with what I saw of their work and heard of their characters."

40.—"I am glad to take this opportunity also of acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Billings, my head clerk, for the readiness and care which he has displayed in checking the district returns, both in this and the Criminal department.

41.—The Civil Courts of this Division and Hissar were only established in 1858, and therefore required careful supervision. Their state, as shewn in the present report, is decidedly satisfactory and creditable to the officers who preside in them; but while these gentlemen are entitled to praise, and foremost among them Mr. Egerton, I believe that the progress is in a great degree attributable to Mr. Brandreth's excellent supervision. This remark I intend to apply both to Delhie and to Hissar in which Division he was employed until June last.

HISSAR DIVISION.

42.—The Commissioner reports as follows :—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

43.—"The number of Civil suits instituted in the Courts of the different Districts of the Hissar division is remarkably equal, being about 1,500 in three Districts, and 1,385 in the fourth, Sirsa."

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44.—"Out of a total of 6,108 suits disposed of, 3,597, or more than one-half, were settled out of Court, either by the confession of defendants or by razeenamah, and of the remainder, 606 cases were settled by arbitration; thus leaving only 1,588 cases to be tried by the Officers, which give an average of one case per diem to each District."

45.—"It strikes me then that the Civil work of this Division must be exceedingly light."

46.—"Another remarkable feature, too, is the petty value of the cases litigated; out of 6,000 suits, only 677 were for sums above 100 Rupees, and 550 were for sums between Rupees 50 and Rupees 100."

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47.—"The Civil work has been despatched with celerity, not inconsistent, I hope, with justice."

CERTIFICATE OF DECREES.

48.—"The grant of certificates of decrees to plaintiffs on day of pronouncing judgment is usual, but not, I think, invariable. Mr. Plowden gives a copy to both parties, and this I think a good arrangement."

APPEALS.

49.—"A review of the appeal statement shews that, in by far the majority of cases, the decisions of the lower courts were not reversed, though about 25 per cent. of the Assistants and Tehseeldars decisions were remanded for reinvestigation. I have observed that erroneous judgments arise far oftener from hasty and incomplete investigation, than from any inability on the part of our officers to grasp facts, or to elicit the truth, when they give their mind fairly to the task. It may be said that our officers are so hard-worked that they have not time to investigate their cases, carefully and fully, and this has been suggested as a reason for increasing our judicial establishment. But we should first examine well the state of our courts, and see whether officers do not perhaps make work for themselves, which may be lightened—on this subject, I propose to write hereafter. Officers have had their attention called so frequently to the process of executing decrees, that this branch of their duties is disposed of satisfactorily."

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SALES OF PROPERTY.

50.—"Sales of real property in satisfaction of decrees have been generally discouraged. In fact, where the bulk of the suits are for such petty sums, applications for the sale of real property could hardly be looked for. The opinion of Deputy Commissioners is in favor of the restriction on sale of land. I don't think the credit of the zemindars would be thereby injured, for he can always mortgage his property, till the debt is liquidated."

TULUBANAII.

51.—" The Tulubana returns shew a considerable profit to Government by the application of the rules contained in your Circular No. 29 of 14th March 1859."

REGISTRATION.

52.—" It is almost too soon to report on the effect of the new rules regarding registration, but there is an apparent increase, especially in that class of transaction which is most troublesome to our judges. I mean objections for payment of money and deeds of mortgages."

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LAW OF LIMITATION.

53.—" The alteration in the term of limitation will undoubtedly have a salutary effect. The increase of work temporarily thrown on the Civil Courts was not excessive, and was easily disposed of. The bunyahs are dissatisfied with the new rule, and there is an impression in some places, Bhewanee for instance, that money will become dearer; certainly just for the present, while some changes are being made, and more are expected, the transactions of money-lenders are conducted under difficulties; and I was not surprised to hear that the rate of interest had been raised by some traders. This, however, can only be temporary, and as the new rules have been carefully promulgated, debtors and creditors will understand exactly their relative positions."

BONDS.

54.—" The rule regarding Bonds has been made known, but it will not be acted up to, till some few suitors have paid the penalty for neglect, in the loss of their suits. I think it a good plan, when any case has been rejected from inattention to our rules, to have the fact, without mentioning the name of the losing party, proclaimed throughout the district. For we must remember that the most excellent rules are of no avail if they are not put into execution, and undoubtedly our labour is to *carry out existing orders*, and it is only by placing them constantly before the people, and bringing them home to all, that we can make any impression."

55.— I quite agree with these remarks of the Commissioner, and think his suggestion for proclaiming the rejection of suits from inattention to our rules a good one.

"The chief difficulty in enforcing the registration of deeds, lies in the paucity of our registry offices. A bunniah perhaps has to travel 10 or 15 miles to the nearest Tuhseel to get a bond for 50 Rupees registered, and loses two days going and coming; no sooner has he returned than he meets with another customer who wants to be accommodated with a similar sum, and again he has to go off to the Tehseel."

56.—"Now, either one or other of two evils will result. The creditor will enhance the rate of interest to remunerate himself for the trouble of the journey and loss of business in the interim; or the registration will be felt so irksome, that tacitly, but universally, it will be ignored, and our legislation will have to give way to the determined opposition of the people."

57.—"You are aware that in Oudh, Registry Offices have been opened all over the Province, Cazees and Putwaries being employed as Notaries. The same system might be employed here I think. Simple transactions regarding money, cash payments, or contracts, might be attested by Putwarees, whilst mortgages, deeds of sale or gift, and all transactions connected with land might be registered in the Tuhseels only. Some relief must be given, or I fear the present registration rules will fail." This subject will be further noted in my concluding remarks.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

58.—"The new pattern of bunniahs' books, prescribed by the Judicial Circular 29 of 1859, has not yet been properly followed, as the books were only lately received."

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CIVIL COURTS.

59.—"By far the most numerous and troublesome cases that come under our Civil Courts are those dependent on bankers and bunniahs' books. Out of a total of 6,000 suits, 5,400 rest on account books for proof. Of all cases these are the most unsatisfactorily dealt with. Neither officers nor people have confidence in the decisions passed, and it is acknowledged that we have not grappled with the difficulties presented by this class of suits. Whilst we limit actions on bonds and all deeds, we have left untouched running accounts, which are far more difficult to sift, when once any time has gone by. There is nothing at present to prevent a creditor suing for debts fifty years old, if he can only manage to keep a running account the whole time."

60.—"Several remedies have suggested themselves—one is to declare that *no item* in a running account, beyond three years' date, shall be the subject of action. Another is to reject all suits on running accounts below Rupees 50, unless balance has been struck by the debtor. I think that another course might be adopted, and would propose to fix Rupees 50 as the limit for all running accounts, beyond which registered bonds should be compulsory. When a constituent had run up his account with his banker to Rupees 50, he would examine it, and, after striking a balance, would sign a bond for the amount, after which the dealings would go on till another Rupees 50 were reached. For sums below Rupees 50, accounts might be left unfettered, save by the restriction that no item should be of older date than three years." I think, myself, it might be advantageous to order a periodical balancing of accounts, as a necessary part of current book-keeping—books in which it is not observed, to be declared inadmissible as evidence of the merchant's claims on his constituents. "With the exception of these suits for book debts, there is nothing remarkable in the social aspect of the Civil Courts of this Division."

61.—The Commissioner, (Mr. Forsyth,) concludes with some remarks upon the recent changes in Civil procedure, which are, I regret, too long for insertion, but which I have read with great interest. He is warmly in favor of the English Record system, ascribing the difficulty experienced in its working, to the imperfect training of the officers, and not to the system itself; and makes some other useful suggestions, which shall receive my attention.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

62.—"Regarding the character of the different officers, I beg to refer to Mr. Melvill's remarks, which are appended to this report."

SIRSA.

63.—"The character of these Courts was not in all respects what it should be. There was too great a regard paid to mere forms, without enforcing the object for which they were instituted. There was also too great a tendency to decree in favor of money-lenders; but I am happy to say that of late there has been a considerable amendment in these respects, and I should hope that, in the course of another year, the leaven of regula-

tion formalism will have disappeared. In all matters of procedure the Punjab system is now thoroughly enforced in this, as in the other districts of this Division."

64.—" Mr. Oliver, the Deputy Commissioner, has only lately taken up many Civil suits on his own file. From some cases, I have recently seen, I have no doubt that he can pass good decisions."

65.—" The tone of Mr. Donald's decisions is healthy. He has done a good deal of work, and has shewn a disposition to turn the Punjab system to account."

66.—" Of Mr. Lennox's civil decisions, I really cannot honestly report favourably. I believe he does his best, but I seldom am able to uphold his decisions on appeal. The character of the Civil litigation at Fazilke is too complex for him. Mr. Forsyth further notices, that his decisions are too diffuse, and the issues to be decided frequently lost sight of."

67.—" Extra Assistant Dooba Buldeopurshad was employed in the Civil department under the Agra Government. His investigations are careful and trustworthy, and I think that he now understands the justice and propriety of only decreeing claims that are thoroughly proved, and not merely based on an unattested account book."

68.—" I am unable to speak of the qualifications of the Tuhseeldars, so few of the cases, prepared by them, having come before me."

HISSAR.

69.—" The character of the Courts, in this district, is decidedly in advance of those of Sirsa. General VanCortlandt is himself naturally imbued with the spirit of the Punjab administration, in the matter of decrees against agriculturists. There were found to be some errors of procedure during the last half of the year, but these have now been rectified."

70.—" General VanCortlandt's decisions would seem to give satisfaction, for (speaking without statistics before me) there have been but few appeals from his orders. His cases are carefully decided."

71.—" Mr. G. Melvill, the Assistant Commissioner, was too ready to grant decrees, but latterly he has been more cautious. His decisions evince industry and acumen."

72.—"I have seen but few civil cases of Extra Assistant Gungapurshad, but I know, from experience of his work as a Tuhseeldar, that he is well up in this department of work."

73.—"Of the Tehseeldars, Ahmud Nubbee Khan of Hansee, has done most work, and perhaps he is the most experienced amongst them."

ROHTUCK.

74.—"The agricultural community of this district has been protected against the machinations of money-dealers. Generally speaking, the character of the courts is satisfactory."

75.—"Mr. Plowden takes considerable interest in this department, and exercises a careful supervision over his subordinates. His decisions have of late appeared to me to be correct." Mr. Forsyth notices Mr. Plowden's more than ordinary acquaintance with English Law.

76.—"There is the same defect in Mr. Paynter's work as in the Criminal line. There is a want of clearness, and a rambling way of putting the materials together, which should be avoided; but I desire to state that Mr. Paynter is industrious and desirous to improve."

JHUJJUR.

77.—"The Civil Courts in this district are also in a healthy state. There is no undue attention to forms, and every endeavour is made to administer justice."

78.—"Captain Fendall has done a large proportion of work himself. His decisions are generally correct, but there is a want of precision about them, which sometimes causes doubts. This officer has all the elements for becoming a good judge, but he wants a more logical method."

79.—"Captain Dwyer is a most zealous officer, who does his work well."

80.—"Not many cases of Rai Purtab Singh's have come before me."

81.—"Hurdhyan Singh of Jhujjur, and Hurdial Singh of Badlee, are both good Tuhseeldars."

82.—In these opinions, Mr. Forsyth concurs, so far as his experience goes; and he further notices Mr. Spencer, officiating Extra Assistant in the Rohtuck district, as promising well.

83.—Mr. Forsyth himself did not arrive from Oude until the very close of the year, but he has been personally known to me in other parts of the Punjab as a valuable officer. Mr. Melvill, whom he succeeded in Hissar, is entitled to the same encomium in this branch of his duties that I have recorded in my review of the Criminal department.

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

84.—The Commissioner reports as follows:—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

85.—"The Civil business instituted during the year comprised 15,353 original suits and 821 appeals, making, with the balance of cases carried over from the year preceding, and transfers, a grand total of 16,312 cases."

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86.—"The aggregate shews an increase of 5,103 cases over the amount exhibited in 1858. Notwithstanding the transfer of the Ferozepoor district to another division, the total exceeds that of any given year in the Cis-Sutlej States, not excepting 1857, when the first change in the law of limitation was made. In that year with Ferozepoor, the number of suits instituted amounted to 16,132; and in the present year, owing to further restrictions in the period within which suits are admissible, the returns shew the large aggregate of 16,312 cases."

TRIAL AND DISPOSAL OF CASES.

87.—"Of this amount, 15,124 cases were decided during the year, leaving only 918 cases unadjusted at the close. The oldest cases pending, date not further back than August 1859. Many districts were short of officers. Loodhiana, where the largest amount of work was transacted, never had more than two European Officers—Umballah, for some time, was left with only one; and the same remark applies to Thanesur. The Officers of this Division worked with admirable

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zeal and spirit. The quality of the work was as creditable as the despatch with which it was disposed of. The various percentages and the result of appeals, which I shall hereafter have to notice, will bear out this assertion. The percentage of cases decreed on confession of judgment is 30·87 per cent. on the total number decided, and is slightly higher than the average of last year. Out of the total number of decrees given, 43·55 per cent. were decrees in full. This proportion is rather more favorable than last year, when the average was 45½ per cent."

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88.—"The number of cases given against the plaintiff—i. e. in favor of defendant, amounts, this year, to 18·37 per cent, and is better than in 1858. The percentage decided by Razeenamah, is also better, being about 17 per cent, whereas last year it was above 19 per cent. The proportion of non-suits and defaults, is 5·43 to the entire amount of business transacted. I do not think this average is high, considering the exceptional features of the year. For, many suits were brought at a venture, almost without hope, into Court, and then abandoned to their fate. They were instituted to save the statute, and were not thought worth further attention."

ARBITRATION.

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89.—"1,303 cases were referred to arbitration, and a considerable portion of these were social questions relating to marriage, caste, &c.—1,161 cases were confirmed, according to the decision of the arbitrators, and in the proportion of nearly six per cent. the verdict was rejected. The average is slightly higher than last year, and on the whole, I think sufficient discrimination has been shewn. If arbitrators are well chosen and properly controlled, their opinion ought to carry great weight, and should not be lightly set aside. I endeavor to inculcate a careful selection of umpires in the first place, and then a jealous surveillance till their verdict is given. Under these circumstances their awards would almost invariably be confirmed."

VALUE AND COSTS.

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90.—"The total amount litigated is estimated at rather more than 12 lacs of Rupees, and the average value of each suit was about 79 Rupees. The percentage of costs to value was 4·85 per cent. This exceeds

the average costs of last year, probably because the Tulubanah fees are heavier, and the average value of suits is somewhat less."

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

91.—" The Suddur officers have transacted a larger amount of work. The proportion of original suits, decided by the Tehseeldars, was 40 per cent. this year, to 44 per cent. in 1858. Officers at head quarters dispose of all appeals, and transact much of the miscellaneous work about execution of decrees, &c., so that this distribution of work is satisfactory. Every Deputy Commissioner took a fair amount of original suits. Captain Busk at Umballa decided about 16 per cent. of the whole Civil business, Captain McNeile disposed of more than 10 per cent. The various Deputy Commissioners who served during the year at Thanesur, transacted a decent share, and Lord W. Hay at Simlah decided 538 cases, out of a total of 1,875."

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DURATION.

92.—" Notwithstanding the large amount of business instituted in each district the average time occupied in the decision of each case, did not exceed 21 days. The duration of each suit, in 1858, was 36 days, so that the statistics have much improved. The time tables in Loodiana and Thanesur are remarkably favorable, and in the former district, the greater credit is due to the officers engaged, because Loodiana exhibits the largest aggregate of cases. The average in Simla and Umballa is not so good as it was in 1858. But the difference is not remarkable—Captain Busk at Umballa was left for some time single-handed in one of the heaviest districts in the Punjab. The time might be more favorable at Simla, for the cases there are usually confined to the place, and very simple."

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93.—" The time occupied in the decision of suits, by Tehseeldars, is much the same as in the Suddur courts. It is usually more favorable, as it ought to be, owing to the simpler character of the suits decided there."

PENDING FILE.

94.—" The percentage of cases pending at the close of the year was 5·04, and, con-

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sidering the large accession of suits during the year from the new law of limitation, this result is very creditable to the industry and public spirit of all the courts. The Loodiana files again appear in a favorable light, and I must repeat my acknowledgments to Captains McNeile and Nicolls. The largest amount of arrears pending was in the Umballa district, but no case was of longer date than August; and the heavy miscellaneous work, devolving on the Deputy Commissioner at the end of the year, is one reason in excuse, although in my opinion no excuse is needed."

CERTIFICATES OF DECREES.

95.—" I believe that certificates of decrees are now invariably given to plaintiffs, when judgment is recorded, and free of expense. The taxing of costs is a simple process, owing to the consolidated stamps for Tulubanah and institution fees. I am not certain whether the costs of superfluous petitions filed, during the progress of a suit, is always excluded, but I have no reason to believe the contrary."

APPEALS.

96.—" Appeals to Deputy Commissioners amounted to 831. The absolute reversals were 12·60 per cent. As a rule, I think the reversals are made on account of errors of fact. In my own Court, for instance, I often upset a decree for which, in my opinion, there were not sufficient proofs. Errors of law are not so frequent as erroneous decisions upon issues drawn; sometimes the law of limitation is erroneously applied, and on this point, I find a considerable diversity of practice. I am inclined to adopt a stringent view myself, and never to admit a case which cannot clearly be shewn to be within the statute. For instance, when the balance struck is not clearly attested, I go back to the cessation of monetary dealings, and if that period is beyond the statute, I dismiss the suit."

Appendix EEE.

97.—" The average duration of appeals was satisfactory for the division, being only 8 days. The longest term was at Simla, and the shortest at Loodiana. Captain McNeile decided his appeals in one day. He therefore could not have sent for more evidence, or entered into any further investiga-

tion in his own Court. But I think that it would be a better plan, if he completed such inquiries as he thought necessary in his own Court. This plan is preferable (as regards a Deputy Commissioner in his own district) to returning cases to the Court of first instance. The percentage of pending cases was under two per cent., and no case was more than two months' standing."

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

98.—" In this place I may conveniently bring in the business of my appellate Court. I heard 825 appeals, which is a large number. The average amount of reversals was only 8·72 per cent. The averages are most favorable to Umballa and Loodiana, as might be expected from the high character of Captains Busk and McNeile, and the efficiency of their senior Assistants, Captain Nicolls and Lieutenant Horne. The average duration of appeal cases in my Court was only three days, from date of institution, and eleven cases only were pending at the end of the year, the oldest of which was filed on 6th December 1859.

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EXECUTION OF DECREES.

99.—" These cases are very numerous, and on the whole are not satisfactory. The people, as Captain Busk observes, are very obstructive in concealing their moveable property. Decrees are rarely executed in full. They are several times struck off the file of pending cases and as often renewed. The success in realization much depends on the vigilance and pertinacity of the creditor. Sums to account are frequently paid out of court. For these reasons, it is difficult to ascertain correctly the amount realized or the average duration, or costs, in such cases. I am afraid the process is very tedious, but the expenses are little or nothing, except in the waste of the creditor's time. The law charges are trivial, and I do not advocate the abolition of all Tulubana fees."

Appendix XXX.

SALES OF PROPERTY.

100.—" Real property, exclusive of land, has not unfrequently been sold by my authority. But sales of land have been sanctioned only in two instances. In two districts of this division, Loodiana and Simla, land has never been sold for Civil decrees, and Captain McNeile has always contrived to avoid sending up any application. You are aware that

I have ever strongly opposed the sale of land in execution of civil decrees, and, last year a step towards eventual immunity from sale was made in requiring the previous sanction of the Judicial or Financial Commissioner. It is found in practice that this sanction is rarely given. So much hesitation is shewn that district officers, as Captain Busk remarks, shrink from submitting applications. I strongly recommend that the sale of land be absolutely prohibited in execution of civil decrees. This peremptory rule will be considered better than the present uncertainty even by those who do not go as far as myself. Usurers would then know on what securities to rely for realizing their claims, and the credit of the agriculturists will find its proper level. In no Native state are sales of land allowed in satisfaction of civil decrees ; land has never been sold in Loodiana, and yet agricultural credit flourishes there, and the district shews the greatest amount of civil business. We never now enforce sale of land for arrears of revenue however wilfully caused. We are tender-hearted and forbearing in the exaction of public dues. Then why should we sell land to realize the dues of private persons ? "

TULUBANAH.

101.—"The new Tulubana system shews a considerable profit to Government. The Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana exhibits the greatest difference between income and expenditure. I have no doubt that the system will always yield a large surplus. But this year is not a fair average to take, owing to the great influx of cases to save the new statute of limitation."

102.—"The Deputy Commissioners do not offer any suggestions. The scheme, on the whole, works well. I agree with Captain Busk that it does not press sufficiently on petty suits, which give a great deal of trouble, and which we should endeavour to exclude out of Court."

REGISTRATION.

103.—"The Registry returns do not shew the increase I expected. I believe that the people do not realize the fact, that bonds for amounts exceeding 50 Rupees in value must be registered. A second proclamation should be issued. Nothing short of practical experience will perhaps convince them. The increase, however, is already about 400 per cent., as regards deeds for money. The total number of bonds registered under this heading

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in 1858, was only 93, and in the year 1859, the aggregate number registered was 525. It is too early yet to form a decided opinion on the Circular No. 29 of 1850, and perhaps I am wrong to expect a sudden increase in the applications for registry."

LAW OF LIMITATION.

104.—"The new statute of limitation, introduced from the 1st October last, works satisfactorily. It is popular with the mass of the people. It would be unreasonable to look for the hearty consent of the money-dealing classes. But, I believe, that these rules will create a revolution in social life. Many a man feels emancipated from cares that he thought could only cease with his existence. The general impression among the zemindars, and even amongst the bunniahs is, that the Government has extinguished all debts of more than three years' standing. A general jubilee prevails, and the result must be greater individual energy, and an increase in the aggregate of national prosperity. The new system has perhaps tended to check credit, and to make usurers more careful in choosing their constituents; but none of these effects are in any sense injurious."

BONDS.

105.—"I believe every possible means has been taken to explain the provisions of the new law."

106.—"The pattern account book is generally approved of, and declared well suited for the purpose."

ENGLISH RECORD OF EVIDENCE.

107.—"The system of recording evidence in English is in full force. Captain McNeile, Captain Busk, Captain Nicolls, Lieutenant Johnstone, Mr. Wood, and Lieutenant Horne record their notes in a clear and workman-like manner, and I have no difficulty in disposing of their cases in appeal. The appellants rarely, or never, state, in regard to these officers, that any fact has been erroneously taken down, nor have they taken exception in any way to the mode of investigation."

108.—Commissioner mentions another officer, whose cases, thus recorded, are he says, not so satisfactory to him, and the facts are sometimes impugned. He justly remarks, that it is always necessary to translate the leading points of evidence and the finding in a Roobkaree. Otherwise, the parties concerned cannot discover the grounds of the decision.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE COURTS.

109.—" The great majority of cases instituted in the Civil courts, relate to monetary obligations. In fact, this class of cases may be said to form nearly all the business transacted. Marriage cases are remarkably prevalent in Loodiana among the Jat peasantry, and while other districts shew a diminution in this respect, Loodiana exhibits a considerable accession. The Jat sikhs in the western parts of this division make long engagements and give large sums of money for their wives. The temptation is great to break off a betrothal, and to affiance the girl to another person ready to pay a second time. Litigation ensues, and the evil is not checked by the award of damages, for the successful suitor pays all expenses, and the parents perhaps reap a considerable profit. These cases are almost always decided by a Punchayet."

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

110.—" I beg to acknowledge my great obligations to all my district officers. Foremost I must place Captain Busk and Captain McNeile. I can draw no distinction between these two officers. Both are entitled to the highest praise for the great ability, industry, and spirit, with which they have managed their districts. Both officers possess eminent judicial qualities ; Captain Busk is discriminating, patient and skilful in the elucidation of cases, Captain McNeile is remarkably perspicuous in recording facts, and logical in his deductions. Each gives great satisfaction in his court."

111.—" I should not omit Mr. Melvill, who has been promoted to the Commissionership of the Jullunder division. He possesses first-rate qualities, and is as good an administrator as any in the Punjab."

112.—" Lord W. Hay has transacted a good share of the civil business. He has written an interesting report. I am happy to record a more favorable estimate of his services, than I could conscientiously offer last year. Captain Hawes wants judicial experience ; but he is attentive and anxious to improve. Mr. McNaghten, who acted a short time in the Thanesur district, does not lack ability or energy. But he is far too hasty to make a good judicial officer. He was the reverse of popular."

113.—" Of the Assistants, I have much pleasure in noticing the conspicuous industry and the sound judgment shewn by Captain Nicolls. I have great confidence in his decisions, and I conscientiously recommend him for the charge of a district."

114.—" Lieutenant Johnstone is also a valuable officer. He is zealous, keen in seizing facts, and sound in his decisions. I think he shews a considerable promise, and wants only experience to make one of our best officers."

115.—" Captain Paske, Assistant Commissioner, Kussowlee, has worked, with one or two exceptions, to my satisfaction."

116.—" I am also much pleased with Lieutenant Horne. He is careful and judicious. He evinces much ability, and ranks high in my estimation."

117.—" Mr. Wood, Assistant Commissioner, Simla, continues to be very popular among the miscellaneous classes resident at Simla. He has tact to conciliate Europeans as well as natives. His attention to business is most exemplary."

118.—" Mr. McMahon and Mr. Wakefield have not been long under me. I would rather defer an opinion regarding them till next year."

119.—" Of the Extra Assistants, Madho Pershad has the highest judicial qualities, and is an upright and zealous officer. Moulvee Budr-ool Islam shews considerable shrewdness and industry. Dewan Dya Shunkur is assiduous in the discharge of his duties. Misr Munnoo Lall has been here too short a time for me to pronounce on his merits."

120.—" Of the Tehseeldars, the most meritorious are Sadoodeen Khan, Tehseeldar of Umballa; Moojeeboodeen Khan, Tehseeldar of Jugadhree; Beharree Lall, Tehseeldar of Khurrur; Bahadoor Hoosain, Tehseeldar of Roopur; and Hursook Rae, Tehseeldar of Sumrallah."

121.—" In the second class are Boora Mull, Tehseeldar of Pukhowal; Abdool Hakeem Khan, Tehseeldar of Peeplee, and Mohun Lall, Tehseeldar of Kythul."

122.—Respecting the Commissioner Mr. Barnes, I would refer you to the highly favorable opinion I have just been recording in my report on Criminal justice. It is equally applicable as regards his administration in this department. He exercises a most vigorous and judicious control over all the subordinate courts, and the tone of their decisions is consequently much influenced by his views.

TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES.

123.—The Commissioner reports as follows :—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

124.—"The courts in all the districts commenced the year with a clear file. The very large excess of cases on the file is owing solely to the new law of limitation."

125.—"The great accession to the amount of work performed is very creditable, because the additional cases were mostly instituted in the end of September, or only three months before the close of the year; and during two of those months, the time of the officers was much engrossed by the new taxation operations."

Appendix I.

126.—"67 per cent. on the total cases disposed of, were given in favor of plaintiff, both in 1859 and 1858; but the percentage of decrees on trial is much less in 1859 than in the preceding year: while the percentages of decrees, by confession, has much augmented. These results may fairly be attributed to the operation of the new limitation law, which necessitated the institution of a number of cases that would, otherwise, have probably been settled out of Court, by the defendants paying the sum due."

127.—"The same argument may account for the decrease of the ratio of decisions given in favor of defendant. It might be expected that a large proportion of true claims would be brought into Court under the exigency of a change in the legal limit. The percentage may seem small, but, from what I have seen, I am inclined to believe that decrees are not given with too great a facility. The percentage under this heading in the different districts are—

Jullundhur, 12. Hooshearpore, 15. Kangra, 11."

128.—"Of the total number of cases disposed of during the year—(17,432) there were 4,798 cases decided on confession in full of defendants and razeenamah—in other words more than one-fourth of the whole Civil suits was disposed of without any trouble to the Courts."

Appendix EV.

129.—"Here again there is a marked difference between the European courts, and the Tehseeldars' courts. The percentage of confessions in full and razeenamas being 22 in the former, to 32 in the latter."

130.—"Non-suits have been far more numerous in the Hooshiarpoor than in any other districts—being 37 to 14 in Jullundhur, and 7 in Kangra. There is nothing particular in the statistics, regarding the Tehseeldars' courts in comparison with those of the European staff; but I observe that 78, out of the total 293 cases, struck off on default or 25 per cent. appertain to the Tuhseel courts of the Jullundur district alone, and of these no fewer than 56 belong to the Tehseeldar of Jullundhur, Mahomed Ukhbar Khan. This is a matter to which the Deputy Commissioner should look."

Appendix E.

Appendix EE.

ARBITRATION.

131.—"There is no particular difference in the total result, as compared with last year. But the variations in the different districts are large. The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur states that the Punchayut system is "losing popularity," and Captain Young reports that in Hooshearpore he hardly ever employs arbitration, "unless both parties wish it"—his experience being—"that the people prefer their suits being settled by the rawest Assistant, to being settled by a native judge." The readiness with which our Tehseel courts are resorted to seem to confute this opinion. The statistics, for Kangra, seem to shew that the institution is popular there. Now, I would express my opinion that the entire value of this old custom of trial by punchayet depends on the way it is worked, and from specimens that have come before me, no less than from the remarks made by the Deputy Commissioners of Jullundhur and Hooshiarpoor in their reports, I suspect it is not properly worked in those districts. The first necessity is promptitude. The moonsiffs should be speedily summoned, and when once in Court they should not be allowed to leave it, except under very special circumstances, till the award is given on specific issues explained to them by the presiding officer. If this is done a decision is commonly arrived at which gives satisfaction, but if on the other hand, the punches are allowed to depart and to take their own time. They naturally cast about for bribes, and justice is perverted. It would be a deplorable event, were this system of trial by Punchayut to become hateful to the people, for, apart from its accordance with their habits, it is almost indispensible in certain suits, as those based on intricate accounts, betrothals &c., I have returned several cases to Captain Young for adjudication by Punchayut, which he had decided himself, and which should in the first instance have been handed over to arbitration."

VALUE.

132.—"The average value of suits has generally been less than in the preceding year. The diminution is owing to the large number of petty book debts forced on by the new limitation order."

Appendix EV.

COSTS.

133.—"The increase in the percentage of costs to value is from 1-12-1 to 6-7-10, this is stated to be owing to the decreed value of the original suits instituted. The proportion of costs to value in the Kangra district is not creditable to the Suddur office though I may observe that a larger proportion of work has been performed by the Tehseeldars of this division than in any other. This tends to equalize the costs, but still the Suddur ratio of costs should be less than that of the Tehseels."

Appendix EV.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

134.—"The proportion of cases decided by Tehseeldars, for the whole division, exceeds the prescribed limit of 40 per cent. still, considering the crisis following the new limitation Act and the very large percentage of confessions and razeenamahs in Tubseel courts, it may not, perhaps be thought that too large an amount of work has on the whole devolved on the Tehseeldars. In the Hooshiarpore district, however, too large a proportion has been so devolved."

Appendix EV. and VIII.

135.—"The reduction of the percentage in the Kangra district is favorable. The Deputy Commissioner says:—"It is found in practice that 40 per cent. of current work does not give them sufficient employment during the whole of the month, and I was myself petitioned by each of the Tehseeldars to rescind the order of restriction, which I had passed previously, on this I referred the point to your predecessor, and he permitted me to relax the rule during the present pressure of work, (attending the amendment in Civil law and procedure;) and the full amount of work that they had time to dispose of, was again made over to them."

136.—The number of original suits taken up by the Deputy Commissioner in Jullundhur is very fair—considering that during the last two months of the year the Deputy Commissioner was engaged in the work of taxation.

DURATION.

137.—"The year, as before observed, was commenced with a clear file. There is therefore no reason for a long average duration, especially when the very large proportion of confessions and razeenamahs is borne in mind, and, undoubtedly, there has been an improvement in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpore districts. But in Kangra there has been a great falling off. The average of this district should be the lowest of all. The average duration in suddur and mofussil courts respectively is not, to my mind, as good as it should be, being 26 and 27 days respectively. Though an improvement over last year they are not positively good. With the exception of the Hoshiarpore Suddur average, none of the others are as low as they should be, and all the mofussil averages appear to me unreasonably high. I consider 14 days for Tuhseel cases to be an ample average duration; 32 days, of the Kangra Tuhseels, are wholly unsatisfactory."

Appendix IV.

PENDING FILE.

138.—"No discredit can attach in consequence of the large amount of arrears. The officers of the Hoshiarpore district deserve credit for having so comparatively low a percentage. Although the Kangra statistics are favorable and denote energy on the part of the Deputy Commissioner, it should be remembered that the aggregate number of cases instituted was very much less than in the other two districts."

Appendix E.

CERTIFICATES OF DECREES.

139.—"In the Hoshiarpoor district alone are decree certificates given at the time of pronouncing judgment. In Jullundur they are not ordinarily given for three days; and they are issued in the Kangra district through the Tuhseeldars, this course being preferred by suitors, to waiting even half an hour on the day of decision; but there is no reason why a delay of five minutes should be allowed. I hope that in both the Jullundur and Kangra districts precise punctuality will hereafter be observed in this particular. In all the districts, the certificates are given gratis, costs are said to be carefully taxed, but I am not sure that they are invariably posted day by day in a blank leaf attached to the petition of plaint. This is the only security for the immediate preparation of the certificate."

APPEALS.

140.—" The larger proportionate increase in Hoshiarpore, than in Jullundur, is owing probably to the larger number of original cases decided in the former district. The decrease in the Kangra appeals is singular, seeing that a much greater number of original cases has been decided than in 1858. There is no real difference in the number of appeals instituted in the Commissioner's court. I would observe generally, that the appeals from Tehseeldar's orders in all the districts are wonderfully rare. The Deputy Commissioner of Kangra however states that the cases, that have come before him, have been satisfactory."

Appendix EEE.

141.—" All the district officers coincide in reporting that points of law rarely arise, and that reversals in appeals are rarely, if ever, made on such points. The difference of judgment, between the inferior and appellate court, generally arises from the different value attached to evidence, or on some point connected with an account."

DURATION OF APPEALS.

142.—" If the Deputy Commissioner of Hooshiarpoor could reduce the period, so also it would be thought could the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur. The reduction in Kangra is satisfactory, and I doubt not that during the current year, now that the arrears have been worked off, Mr. Saunders will further reduce the period. The average duration before a Deputy Commissioner should not, I think, exceed 15 days; nor a month, if so much before the Commissioner."

Appendix EEE.

143.—" There was a heavy file of outstanding appeals in both Jullundur and Hoshiarpoor at the close of the year, but this was quite unavoidable. The Kangra file is particularly clear, and there were only 53 cases pending in the Commissioner's court, for 120 in 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

144.—" The file seems to be satisfactory in all the districts, considerable attention appears to have been devoted to this branch of the civil courts, by both Captain Mercer and Captain Young. Every effort

Appendix FFF.

is made in the Jullundhur Courts, to realize the decree before it is allowed to be struck off the file."

145.—" Mr. Saunders is the only officer who mentioned the average duration in the execution of decrees, and it has been 42 days in the Kangra district."

146.—" I beg to annex copy of the Statement shewing costs in the execution of decrees, for the half year ending December 1859, required by clause 3, Para. 3 of your Circular No. 64 of 1859, submitted with this office letter No. 14 dated 1st February 1860:

District.	Number of decrees executed.	Value of decrees executed.			Amount realized by execution.			Number of processes issued.	Cost of processes issued.			Remarks.
Jullundhur, ...	930	72,633	1	2	22,836	2	0	1,483	915	4	0	
Hoshiarpoor, ...	743	35,411	2	11	22,264	8	0	1,710	1,051	8	0	
Kangra, ...	481	23,904	7	8	11,343	12	8	752	417	8	0	
Total, ...	2,154	1,31,948	11	9	56,444	6	8	3,945	2,384	4	0	

147.—" Captain Mercer is the only officer who expresses an opinion regarding Tulubana in these cases, and he is in favor of its continuance, and I agree with him."

SALES OF PROPERTY.

148.—" There have been 17 sales of real property other than land in Jullundhur, and 44 in Hoshiarpoor; the number of sales in Kangra is not mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner."

149.—" There have been no sales of land in Jullundhur in execution of decrees. The Deputy Commissioner is averse to this process, and there have only been a few applications for small sums, which have been rejected. A healthy tightness has been observed in the money market, in consequence of bankers refusing to advance without circumspection; but Captain Mercer is doubtful, whether it would not be better to allow in some cases the permanent transfer of land, from improvident agriculturists, to capitalists."

150.—" Captain Young writes"—'two sales of land were sanctioned, but not 'carried out because the money was paid, and 5 transfers have been effected for 12 years

'each, money was lent in this district almost wholly upon the security of the land, and 'debtors habitually refused to pay until the day of sale arrived. No applications are 'now sent for sale, because it is understood they will not be allowed, but a system of 'transferring land for a term of years has commenced, the threat of which has generally 'the required effect. These temporary transfers, when effected, are most unsatisfactory 'to the money-lenders, who do not know what to do with the land thrust upon their hands 'nor do defendants, at present, seem to see much difference between a transfer for 19 'years and for ever; I think it unfortunate that the wholesome transfer of land, from 'the improvident to the provident class, has been checked. The money market is tight, 'but I believe more from fear of our new tax, than from deficiency of security.'" "This was written in January."

151.—"In the Kangra district applications were made for the sale of land in 13 cases, but in two only was the Judicial Commissioner's sanction accorded. Temporary transfer was authorized in the remaining cases."

152.—"My own opinion on this subject is, that the sale of land should be very rarely permitted, and that temporary transfer is a far more suitable process. The result to be expected is, that money-lenders will discriminate before they advance loans."

TULUBANA.

153.—"With the exception of Jullundhur, no detailed return of receipts and disbursements of Tulubana under the old and new rules, has been submitted. The following are the sums at credit at the close of the year:—"

Jullundhur,	... .	12,587 Rupees.
Hoshiarpoor,	... ...	9,650 „
Kangra,	... ...	1,543 „
	Total, . .	23,780 „

154.—"But it must be observed that payment in advance has been received for 3,861 pending cases. However, judging from the comparative statement appended to Captain Mercer's report, which shews that had the Tulubana been levied at the old rate on the processes actually issued under the new rules, there would have been a loss

of Rs. 2,817 ; and also from the fact that, although there are only 187 cases pending at the close of the year in the Kangra district, the balance of Tulubana in hand is Rs. 1,542 on the year's transaction ; there can be little doubt that financially the measure is successful, and that it will prove more lucrative than the old schedule, besides being otherwise advantageous."

155.—"Evidence in favor of the new system is given by Captains Mercer and Young, Mr. Saunders seems also to be in favor of it. There can be no question that for facility of collection, absence of petty oppression, and equallizing the proportion of costs, it is far superior to the former practice. Captain Mercer alludes to a difficulty in securing the attendance of the parties, now that the tulubana is paid in once for all at the beginning, but I do not understand why this should be, or what need there is for the special measures proposed by him. The Muzkoorees should, as a rule, bring in with them to court, the persons they are sent to summon, of course ; if they content themselves with merely serving the notice, there will be trouble under the present, or any other system of tulubana."

REGISTRATION.

156.—"The number of instruments registered has increased in a remarkable way. There has been an increase in every kind of deed but two. Land mortgage registrations have increased from 154 to 388. Money obligations from 16 to 722. But I do not gather from the District Officers' reports, that the system is more popular now than it was, though the above figures, fairly distributed as they are, amongst the different districts, would seem to indicate that it is so. But strong evidence is given as to the unpopularity of compulsory registration of bonds above 50 Rupees. The money-lenders it is who object to it, and Captain Young even says it is obnoxious to respectable borrowers. There can be no question that the fees make a heavy addition to the interest of the loan, and that frequently time and expense are involved in the procurement of registry; but the arguments in favor of the obligation are unanswerable."

Appendix VE.

157.—"Captain Mercer thinks the fees on bonds from 50 to 500 Rupees, might be advantageously reduced."

158.—"I am inclined to think that the extreme unpopularity which is said to exist, especially in the Kangra district, is owing partly to a misconception of the rules. It was only the other day that a number of merchants, from Nawashahur, alluded to the extreme difficulty of carrying on their transactions. On questioning, it turned out that they believed that every transaction above 50 Rupees, whether on bond or accounts, must be registered, and I have heard the same belief expressed by others. When I assured the above merchants, that they might have transactions to any amount on their account books, and that it was only bonds above 50 Rupees, that must be registered to enable claims on them to be heard in our courts, they were quite satisfied."

159.—"The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur refers to the dislike of the people to register social contracts, and to induce a reaction in favor of this important class of contracts, he would reduce the fee from 1 Rupee to 8 annas. But I suspect that it is the disinclination to make public their private affairs more than the amount of the fee, which deters them from the registration."

LAW OF LIMITATION.

160.—"The first result of the new law is an accession of some 11,000 cases to the file, which would otherwise have been distributed over a series of years. The special measures adopted to work off this mass are, in the Jullundhur district, the investing three Naib Tehseeldars with power to decide civil suits up to 25, and in the Hoshiarpore district, the deputation of an additional native Extra Assistant, and the appointment of an Extra Mohurrir to each Tehseel. In Kangra, no extra establishment has been entertained."

161.—"The accounts of the district officers, as to the popularity, or the reverse, of the change of limit are very contradictory. Captain Mercer states that the lenders dislike it, but the borrowers like it; Captain Young that the lenders rather like it, and that the borrowers have no opinion on the subject; and Mr. Saunders that both lenders and borrowers utterly detest it. There may be a portion of truth in all these statements. As a rule, money lenders prefer a long credit system, but I do not believe that the change of limit arouses any active feeling in them. Borrowers, who are afraid to face their debts, would rather that the period of account were postponed, but I believe the general feeling of this

class will be of gratitude for the speedy settlement of their debts. I have frequently consulted native officials, and they all bear testimony to the benefit of the modified limit, about which, there is, in my mind, no doubt:—The introduction of the new limit being simultaneous with the enforcement of the license tax, a difficulty was at first apprehended that the agriculturists, in the Jullundur district, would not be able to secure advances from capitalists wherewith to pay the Government revenue; but matters speedily adjusted themselves, advances being chiefly made on the hypothecation of sugar cultivation. This is one instance in proof of the advantage of the modified limit, in checking reckless loans."

BONDS.

162.—"That the instructions communicated in Judicial Circular 29 of 1859 have been thoroughly conveyed to the people, both by means of the Government establishment and the agency of the Putwarees, who have been required to copy them into their diaries, and to again announce them, is fully shewn in the reports of the district officers. But, except in the Jullundur district, where Captain Mercer reports, that as far as he can judge, "all new" bonds are drawn up in the "manner suggested" in the above quoted Circular, no information is given as to the result of the orders as connected with the bonds."

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

163.—"No defects are noticed or improvements suggested in the model account-books, which have not as yet made much way with the people. Indeed it could hardly be expected that any positive result should be reported for 1859. In another year, the chance of success will be better known."

ENGLISH RECORD OF EVIDENCE.

164.—"The Deputy Commissioners of Jullunder and Kangra are in favor of the system, but the former alludes to the immense labor devolved on European officers during the late press of work, and the latter hints at the same difficulty, when he observes that but for the time occupied he would recommend the extension of the English record to all civil cases whatever. Captain Young merely tolerates the system, as affording a good school for Assistants, and would not extend it. No doubt it has been a heavy tax on our officers, to have to extract the pith of a complaint or evidence by verbal enquiry, and then to put it on record during the recent in-pouring of cases, but the files will soon be lightened. I myself would

recommend the adoption of the English record in all civil suits. From what I have seen, however, both here and elsewhere, I am of opinion that greater care in recording the statement of the claim, and defence and the evidence of witnesses, is needed, and that more attention should be paid to the hand writing. Issues are not specified as they should be. Frequently it does not appear on whose side a witness appears; his name is put down, and the fact that he is a witness noted, but nothing more. I think it would be a good plan were a model case to be circulated."

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CIVIL COURTS.

165.—" There is a very large increase of inheritance cases, both Hindoo, and Mahomedan in the Jullunder district, the increase being from 72 cases in 1858 to 268 in 1859, some notice should have been taken of this by the Deputy Commissioner; I am unable to account for the reason, and being at some distance from Jullundhur and time pressing, I am unable to make a reference about it. The most numerous cases are for the recovery of debts, suits connected with marriages are tolerably numerous. There is no other particular feature in the returns, save the sudden dropping of adoption claims in the Kangra district, from 138 to 29 in 1859, of which no account is given by the Deputy Commissioner."

Appendix H.

166.—" The most troublesome suits, in the Jullundhur district, are those for money advanced on the hypothecation of saccharine produce. The banker receives from the Agriculturist, the syrup produced by the first boiling of the raw juice, known as " rab," in repayment of his advances, but owing to the varying sizes of the vessels and the different quality of the juice, there are continual disputes as to the quantity of the rab handed over and its price. The difficulty of deciding these cases is aggravated, by the absence of receipts for the rab, and the doubt, that generally exists, as to the current rate. Major Lake took considerable pains in the early part of 1859, to fix average rates for certain tracts, which were to be referred to should no better standard be available, and he endeavored to induce the people to adopt vessels of an uniform size, but this latter result has not been obtained."

BETROTHALS.

167.—" Suits connected with betrothals produce more false swearing than any other in the Hoshiarpore district. The disputes ordinarily concern, " bought or exchanged be-

trothals." Parties who get unbought betrothals "are too proud to sue."

168.—"The special Punchayet system, in the Kangra district, has been found a failure, owing to the corruption of the Punches. It has been discovered that it is actually more expensive to get a betrothal in this district now than formerly, money being as freely given to the Father-in-law as formerly, and the Punches requiring a douceur besides. Major Lake reported on this subject, in his letter to your address, No. 365 dated 30th November 1859."

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

169.—"All the Officers in charge of the districts in this Division were appointed in 1859, but all within the first quarter. Two of them were promoted to officiate as Deputy Commissioners from being Assistants (Jullundhur and Kangra.) The whole of the European assistants now in the Division, except Mr. Knox in Kulloo, were posted at various times in the first half of the year."

170.—"Major Lake sent me a general memorandum on the officers of the Division, which was incorporated with my report on the criminal administration. It was meant to apply to the civil as well as the Criminal department. Having myself only received charge of this office at the beginning of the current year, I am not in a position to record my own opinion."

171—"In Jullundhur Captain Mercer speaks most highly of Mr. Bernard, Assistant Commissioner, who has evinced great ability, untiring energy, and a high sense of duty. He performs a large share of work."

172.—"Mr. Gouldsbury, Extra Assistant Commissioner has only been at work for 11 months, but is "very industrious" patient and kind in his bearing towards the people, and is said only to want experience to render him a valuable officer. Extra Assistant Rae Bunsee Loll is spoken of as, a "conscientious and trustworthy servant;" who has done a large portion of the Civil work, and has exerted himself in every way to be useful."

173.—"Captain Young reports, that Messrs. Lyall and F. E. Moore, work very "hard." Mr. Moore's decisions on running accounts "are remarkably good." Of Extra Assistant Gopal Suhai it is noted that "he works with great rapidity and well, but allows too much interest on accounts, and is not very popular.""

174.—"Mr. Saunders speaks in favorable terms of Sir A. Lawrence and Mr. Knox, Assistant Commissioners. The latter is said to be particularly prompt in the despatch of business. Sir A. Lawrence decided 335 cases since he joined in May, and Mr. Knox 601 cases during the year. Of Extra Assistant Jaishee Ram, the highest character is given by Mr. Saunders both as regards industry, capacity and general usefulness."

175.—"Captain Mercer refers to his account of the Tuhseeldars for 1858, and adds that—he considers "them all men of a superior class, and in every respect qualified for the positions they hold."

176.—"Captain Young reports thus of his Tuhseeldars:—"Toolsee Ram of the Hoshiarpoor Tuhseel has done most work, and done it satisfactorily. Dhunnee Ram of Hurriana is a "fair average." Abdool Summud of Goorshunkur is shrewd." The appeals from him are fewest, and the razeenamahs greatest, but this is believed to be "owing to the well-to-do condition of the people, more than to any peculiarity of his own." "Hakim Raee, of Dussooha, is the hardest worked and most energetic man," in the district, "and his decisions are good." But the work of Peer Bux, of Oona, is the best of all, and it is considered in his favor, that a large majority of the appeals against his orders are brought by the plaintiffs, as it takes more investigation to shew reasons for abating a plaintiff's claim, than for allowing it."

177.—"In the Kangra district—Salig Ram of Kangra, and Gunga Pershad of Noorpoor are the "most able" Tuhseeldars, and are well spoken of."

178.—"I venture to express an opinion that the Civil Courts of this division are in a healthy state. I have decided 135 appeal cases since I have been in charge, and may, therefore, be allowed to offer this opinion. But there are several defects in procedure in all the districts existing, in a greater or less degree, namely, that issues are not regularly defined; that witnesses are summoned before the defendant's reply has been taken; that payment is not made or offered to witnesses at the prescribed rate; and that the dates for bringing on cases, are not fixed. Judging from the statistics and from the short experience I have gained, I should say that the Jullunder Civil Courts were the best, that the Hooshiarpoor Courts require brushing up, and that a great improvement may be looked for from the evident zeal with which Mr. Saunders is working in the Kangra Courts."

179.—Respecting the Commissioner Major Lake, I have little to add to what has just been recorded in my report on the Criminal Administration. The amount of appellate work he has had to discharge is very considerable, being 559 cases. A larger number than has fallen to the lot of any other Commissioner, excepting Mr. Barnes. In 178 of these, the decisions of the lower courts have been reversed or modified—but it is observable that no cases have been returned for revision. In all cases, in which the original investigation was defective, he must have completed the enquiry himself.

UMRITSUR DIVISION.

180.—The following is almost the whole of the Commissioner's report :—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

181.—"The total litigation amounted to 20,465 suits of which 19,382 were instituted, and 1,083 were the balance of last year, transfers, &c. The increase has been general, owing to the narrowing of the statute of limitation from 1st October 1859. The greatest number of suits has been entered at Goordaspore; but the most important and intricate at Umritsur, the greatest increase appears in the Sealkote district, as there were 2,603 in 1858, to 4,370 in 1859."

Appendix E.

182.—"Of the above all but 1,405 cases were disposed of, of which remainder by far the greater proportion, or 1,083 suits appears in Umritsur, but this is owing to two causes, 1st and chiefly, the suits being infinitely more valuable and intricate, 2nd, the constant changes in the staff until very lately. But still on a comparison with last year, we find that more work has been done in Umritsur by 378 cases, than in that year. The greatest despatch is observable in Goordaspore."

183.—"Of the total number decided, 8,466 were disposed of after trial, the proportion in Umritsur being 46 to 39 in Goordaspore, and 38 in Scalkote."

184.—"The decrease in Razeenamas is great and remarkable, in Umritsur; viz. 13 per cent. to 24 in 1858, the general proportion is 16 to 17 in 1858. This is attributable perhaps to the growing disposition on the part of the agriculturists, to contest the claims of bankers as to date of bond and debt, &c.

Appendix EV.

185.—"The percentage of non-suits and defaults is greatly in excess of the preceding year, being 11 per cent. to 8 in 1858, but a great many in Umritsur were reconsidered under your orders. This increase is owing to many cases having been instituted just to save the term, and under the vain idea of keeping alive claims which were not supported by evidence, and defendants in which were not found when the process was served."

Appendix EE.

ARBITRATION.

186.—"The proportion of cases submitted to arbitration to those decided is as follows :—

Appendix EE.

Amritsur,	...	...	5 to 5 in 1858.
Goordaspore,	...	...	9 to 15 in 1858.
Sealkote,	...	...	10 to 6 in 1858.

From which it will be seen that in Amritsur the number has not increased in proportion to the increase in litigation, that it has actually decreased in Goordaspore, but increased by nearly half in Sealkote, or in other words that a tenth of the work of this district has been performed by an unpaid and an irresponsible agency; for 97 per cent., of the awards have been upheld; neither does the character of the litigation, on an analysis of Appendix 4 (classification), afford any ground for such frequent resort to this measure."

187.—"The proportion of arbitration awards confirmed and set aside are as follows :—

	Amritsur.	Goordaspore.	Sealkote.
Confirmed,	58.	95.	93.
Confirmed in part,	41.	4.	4.
Set aside,	1.	1.	3.

VALUE AND COSTS.

188.—"The following averages of value of suits shew the immense importance of Amritsur over the other Districts. The increase in this District is great; that in Sealkote is very slight, in Goordaspore there is an actual decrease.

Appendix EE.

Amritsur, Rs. 102 to 91 in 1858.

Goordaspore, 49 to 65 in 1858.

Sealkote, 47 to 55 in 1858.

The costs are somewhat less in all the Districts, as compared with 1858.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

189.—"The proportion of work disposed of by each class of officers, with average duration is as follows :—"

Officers.	Proportion of cases disposed of.			Average duration.			Proportion of cases remaining for disposal.		
	Amritsur.	Goordaspoor.	Sealkote.	Amritsur.	Goordaspoor.	Sealkote.	Amritsur.	Goordaspoor.	Sealkot.
Deputy Commissioners, ...	7	9	3	38	9	108	1	...	1
Assistant Commissioners, ...	24	16	12	35	17	28	6	0·26	2
Extra Assistant Commissioners, ...	45	42	22	27	33	23	10	0·58	2
Tehseeldars, ...	23	33	63	21	13	22	0·3	0·19	1

190.—"The proportion made over to Tehseeldars in Goordaspore and Amritsur is fair, and requires no remark. But in Sealkote the proportion is double, what it should be, albeit that the average value did not exceed 20 Rs. This is attributable by the Deputy Commissioner, to three causes : First—the attention of the Deputy Commissioner having for the first portion of the year, been entirely given to Settlement work ; secondly—the absence of the Native Extra Assistant, for 2 months, on leave ; thirdly—the difficulty in ascertaining for some time, on the operation of the new limitation rules, how many should be retained by the Tehseeldars. This last, I must remark, is no reason at all, and indicates a want of attention to the subject, and I observe the European Extra Assistant has done a minimum of work, especially in a District where the cases are so simple,—this is very unsatisfactory."

191.—"The proportion decided by the Deputy Commissioners is very fair, considering the very numerous other extra Judicial calls on their attention."

DURATION.

192.—" The general average duration given above, is greater, as was to be expected from the great influx of cases to save the term which had to lie over till time could be spared for them, though unusual exertions were made for their speedy disposal. In fact, this year, no stress ought to be laid on this matter, as cases were unavoidably deferred for 2 or 3 months for the convenience of suitors."

Appendix IV.

193.—" The average duration at the Tehseels is very favorable. The powers of Tehseeldars have been defined according to their capacity."

PENDING FILE.

194.—" The balance remaining at the end the year is as small as it could have been expected to be. The causes of increase over last year, can be gathered from previous remarks. There was only one long standing case in Sealkote, owing to the party living at Cawnpore."

Appendix X.

CERTIFICATES OF DECREES.

195.—" Certificates of decrees appear from the reports of Deputy Commissioners to be always given, except where people will not wait for them, which seems to shew that they are not made out at once, and it is hoped, that the costs are carefully taxed, and brought on day by day on a fly leaf. The certificates are given gratis."

APPEALS.

196.—" The No. of appeals to Deputy Commissioners has been in—

Appendix XXX.

Amritsur,	396	to 357 in 1858.
Goordaspore,	382	to 311 in 1858.
Sealkote,	111	to 103 in 1858.
Total 895 or 5 per cent. on original suits.		to 5 on do.

shewing that they have not increased in proportion, though they have in number. In fact the increase of appeals will probably be this year. The proportion from each Court is,

	Amritsur.	Goordaspore.	Sealkote.
From Assistant Commissioners,	2.	0.44	0.
From Ext. Asst. Commrs.,	3.	3.	0.
From Tehseeldars,	1.	2.	2.

197.—"The percentage of reversals has been 8, the highest appearing in Sealkote, and is not more in proportion than in the preceding year. The reversals have been more generally on account of errors in fact."

198.—"The average duration stands in Amritsur 8, in Goordaspore 1, and Sealkote 21 days; and 6, none, and 1 cases respectively were pending at the close of the year."

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Appendix EEE.

199.—"The appeals to my Court have been in the following proportions, to decisions of districts :—

	Appeals to Decisions.	*Percentage of reversals.*
Deputy Commissioners,	65	2
Assistant Commissioners,	23	1
Extra Assistant Commissioners,	9	1

200.—"They have numbered 104 less, than in the previous year, none remained pending at the end of December last; and the average duration has been 10 days; they were in fact, disposed of as fast as I could get the files from the lower Courts, in those cases which required them to be sent for."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

201.—"The number of executions amounted to 3,538 in Amritsur, 1,699 in Goordaspoor, and 190 in Sealkote, in the two latter districts every officer has executed his own decrees, but in Amritsur it has been found expedient to place one officer in charge of this department. Next year greater attention must be paid to execution of decrees—this year all our thoughts have been directed to original suits.

Appendix FFF.

202.—"The average duration in these cases was, in Umritsur 50 days (apparently a long time, but proclamation, and consideration of bars and protests effect this very much ;) in Goordaspoor and Sealkote, it was 33 and 37 days respectively."

203.—"A detailed statement of costs was supplied to you with my No. 17 of 27th ultimo. I give the following abstract statement for 1859 :—

District.	No. of decrees.	Value of decrees executed.	Amount realized by execution.	No. of processes issued.	Cost of processes issued.	Proportion of costs to value.	The greatest number of times a decree has been executed.
Amritsur, ...	2,448	1,71,561	56,065	3,456	1,125	0 15 6	4 times.
Goordaspore, ...	2,172	1,19,733	38,602	3,652	3,126	2 9 9	9 times.
Sealkote, ...	520	23,536	13,268	479	283	1 3 3	4 times.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

204.—"The sales of real property in execution of decrees have amounted to 67 in Amritsur, 233 in Goordaspoor, and 5 in Sealkote."

205.—"Of sales of land, there have been 6 cases in Amritsur, only one in Goordaspoor, and none in Sealkote. It is manifest that these are tenderly resorted to: the reluctance of the courts on this head being very generally known, the money-lender seeks for other security, but this must in some way affect the credit of the agriculturist, as land is generally his sole security, and the last thing the decree-holder can touch. I do not, however, anticipate any inconvenience from this—of two evils we have chosen the least, the risk of non-payment being greater, the rates of interest may possibly rise."

TULUBANA.

206.—"The fiscal results of the abolition of Tulubana, and doubling the initiatory stamp, accompanied by a new gradation of the stamp tax (vide Circular No. 20 dated 5th March 1859,) is as follows :—"

	Amritsur.	Goordaspore.	Sealkote.
Value of half stamp, ...	12,326	7,453	5,276
Expenditure in serving processes,	4,074	2,817	1,493
Credited to Government, ...	8,252	4,636	3,782

REGISTRATION.

207.—"The number of compulsory registrations from October, was in Amritsur, 389; in Sealkote, 167; in Goordaspore, very trifling. It may be early yet to pronounce this result unsatisfactory, but I extract the following startling remarks on the subject from the Deputy Commissioner Umritsur's report :—"

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208.—'The idea is excessively unpopular as tending to publicity in transactions, and 'leading to delay in attendance at office for an hour or two, where, formerly, a few minutes 'sufficed. Indeed, there is not only a most disappointing result in the general amount, from 'which I gather that the people have set themselves to evade the legal contingencies arising 'from holding unregistered bonds, but the following table actually shews a falling off; and 'the present is the most stirring mercantile period of the year :—

'From 1st January to 31st March, ...	,,
,, 1st April to 30th June, ...	338
(Notice issued of 6 months.)	
'From 1st July to 30th September, ...	437
,, 1st October to 31st December, ...	431
Law in force, ...	389

209.—'The poor object to the expense of the fee. The ordinary way of evasion, I hear is, as follows :—A. wants to buy of B., with whom he has no account; he buys, but instead of obtaining a bond, B. proceeds at the close of the day's business, to A.'s banker, and gets credit for the value of the purchase in the books, the banker debiting A. with the amount.'

210.—"I make no observation upon this subject at present, but the subject will be noticed in the general remarks."

LAW OF LIMITATION.

211.—"The general opinion is that the measure of reducing the statute of limitation is one pregnant with many beneficial results to the agricultural community; although it is very distasteful to the mercantile and banking classes; it has introduced a difficulty in trans-

acting business, but this will, it is expected, disappear as the measure grows old. *It is expected to have the effect of relieving the agriculturist from old and doubtful claims supported by false witness*; but it must be distinctly understood, that where a party files a suit, and abandons it by default, he has not in any way altered the date of the claim, or avoided the consequence of delay. The immediate effect of the alteration has been to clear off a great many old claims and to re-adjust a great many more."

BONDS.

212.—"The orders regarding the new bonds have been fully promulgated in all the districts, but it is too soon to judge of their working, as a debt must become overdue before it can be sued for, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed for this. The definition of a bond given in para. 10 of Circular No. 29 of 1859, should be ruled to have a retrospective effect."

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

213.—"The new pattern account books have also been widely circulated, in some places they are said to be liked, no objection is offered but it is too soon to draw any conclusions."

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH RECORD.

214.—"The system of English record was fully noticed in my criminal report—it has been in full force during the year in the Civil Department also. It has caused, and will cause, a striking improvement in the character of our decisions. It must be adhered to in spite of all complaints, the average number of cases decided by each officer will decrease, but the value of these decisions will increase a hundred-fold; we may gradually reduce the native amla, and increase the number of Extra Assistants."

SOCIAL ASPECT OF COURTS.

215.—"The most striking differences appear in the classification statement in the following cases,—claims to inheritance under Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, were fewer in Umritsur, but more of them under other laws; while in the other districts, there was an increase in the former, and decrease in the latter. Of 15 cases of adoption, 14 occurred in Umritsur and none in Sealkote. The increase of cases of debts on bonds, is general. In Sealkote and Goordaspore, the number appears nearly double what it was in 1858, the total increase has been from 9 to

Appendix V.

16 Thousand; while suits of Bankers, and traders decreased in Umritsur from 893 to 415, there was only 1 more in Goordaspore and none in Sealkote. Claims connected with caste and fees have decreased in Umritsur and Sealkote, but increased in Goordaspore. There was, a general increase in damages for breach of contract, but the contrary in those in trespass, &c., the only increase being in Goordaspore; on the other hand, damages for libel &c., amount to only 2 in this district; while they have increased from 5 to 49 in Umritsur and 20 to 88 in Sealkote. Claims regarding mortgages were 40 less in Amritsur, and a very little more in the other two. Claims to subsistence were more numerous in Amritsur and Goordaspore. Claims to partition rose from 56 to 82 in Amritsur, and from 20 to 92 in Sealkote, but slightly in Goordaspore. Claims to real and personal property increased in Amritsur, the former from 174 to 373, the latter from 276 to 313, in Goordaspore from 191 to 198, and 87 to 188 respectively, but decreased in Sealkote by nearly half the number."

216.—"Suits connected with marriages increased from 44 to 154, and 270 to 324 in Amritsur and Goordaspore respectively; but decreased from 158 to 106 in Sealkote. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsur remarks:—"The Courts by law make a great distinc-"tion between Betrothal and marriage, the parties interested wish to make the penalties "identical. The protector, whether father or not, of the betrothed, if he can in the interim "make a better bargain, does so, and is prepared to pay the damages for the former one, "which, on the whole, is all that is wished for."

217.—"The year 1859, has been essentially a year of transition. The Courts have been loaded by accumulation of cases filed towards the close of the period within which suits were admitted under the old rules of limitation, the new system of recording evidence in the English language has been introduced, greater despatch, brevity, and precision have been insisted upon, and I am decidedly of opinion that great progress has been made. The files are less bulky, the issues are drawn more or less correctly, the processes issued are reasonable, and moderate, the decisions, if not always correct, are at least distinct, and drawn out with more or less precision. Much remains to be done yet at least a step forward has been made."

218.—" To form this opinion not only have I had the appeal cases, which have passed daily before me, and the files of English decisions of the European Assistants, but systematically every month the files of one Native Extra Assistant, and one Tehseeldar in each district have been sent for, examined, and the errors in procedure or law noted, and when necessary the cases forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, requesting him to pass orders on the points mooted. By this means every kind of case pending in the lower courts, comes under my observation not with regard to the judgment on the fact, which would rest with the proper appellate Courts; but on the law and practice. I have thus seen that the code is attended to."

219.—" Now that appeals are decided within a day or two after institution, and execution is never stayed, unless by depositing the amount decreed, the number of appeals is sensibly decreased, the petitions are brief, and whenever occasion for a remand occurs, an English judgment indicating the points requiring notice, has invariably accompanied."

220.—Mr. Cust expresses his regret that claims for land and the produce of land are not disposed of in the ordinary Civil Courts, as it is manifestly an incomplete return of the Civil actions of a province when the whole of this family of cases is omitted. He strongly recommends that in all districts, where the Revenue Settlements are sanctioned, these cases be restored to the Civil Courts.

221.—" I regret to notice the number of cases struck off on default, it is to be hoped that the object of the parties may in some cases have been gained, but in many, I fear, that the litigants have gone home exhausted by the delay; this opens out the question, whether a body of agents, under the strict control of the Courts might not be desirable to look after the case, after the evidence of the parties has been taken; they would not be allowed to open their mouths in Court, but would receive notices, and communicate to their clients the orders of the Court, this particularly applies to large cities like Amritsur. However, in England, 75 per cent. of the claims, in the common law Courts never reach the next step of making appearances, and only 1 in 4 suits that are instituted, is executed."

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222.—" We require now to have one or two years without any startling changes in Law or Practice, to enable the people to familiarize themselves with the present system. We should keep up the present rate of despatch, and keep down the size of files by insisting on clear issues being drawn, and irrelevant matter being excluded; but as to compelling bankers and traders to adopt a new form of ledger, or a new form of bonds or to register their bonds on the penalty of losing their claims, I despair of success, but if gratuitous registration would be more acceptable, I would allow them that favor."

223.—"The new edition of the code, reducing within compass our Law and Practice up to the close of the year 1859, will be a great boon to the officers presiding, and to the people; opposed as I am to technicalities and mechanical justice, still some rules are absolutely required as to the conduct of investigations, which are often intricate, and grievous injustice must follow the neglect of them."

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

224.—" Of the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Naesmyth are well known to you from former reports, and the amount of work disposed of by them is shewn in the tabulated statements. Respecting these two gentlemen, I request a reference to what I have recorded in my report on the criminal administration. As I there observe, they have both of them performed a large amount of work, and Mr. Cooper has evinced unquestionable ability and zeal. I have not so good a knowledge of the character of Mr. Naesmyth's performance, but as far as my acquaintance with it, and his administration generally goes, my impression is decidedly favorable.

225.—" Mr. E. Prinsep and Lieutenant Urmston occupied the post of Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote for six months respectively; a very small number of their cases came before me."

226.—" Of the Assistants Captain McMahon of Sealkote, Mr. Smyth of Goordaspore, and Captain Lowin of Amritsur, write very good decisions and the investigations are satisfactory."

227.—" Of the European Extra Assistants Mr. Scarlett has given me great satisfaction, and he has rendered good service in reviewing all the cases of execution of decrees of the District."

228.—"The following Extra Assistants—Moulvie Ahmud Alie, Mithun Lall, Muhtab Singh, Kaim Alie, Wuzeer Alie, Jodh Singh and Faizul Hosein, were employed in this Division, and disposed of a great many cases. I have no reason to be dissatisfied with any."

229.—" The twelve Tuhseeldars were well employed, and as their work came before me every month, I can speak to the improvement in the character of their decisions. These Pergunnah courts are becoming year by year, more useful, and I should be glad to see the Tuhseel establishments strengthened with a view of meeting the increased work of all kinds, which is thrown upon them. As we have a surplus in our tulubana or half stamp fund, we should give each pergunnah an officer with the pay of a Peshkar, to relieve the Tuhseeldar of current work, and he might then do more civil work."

230.—" This is the first report of the Amritsur Division which came into existence in the month of January. Amritsur city is by far the richest, in a mercantile point of view, so, it now appears is Goordaspore agriculturally, and it is singular that the number of cases instituted in the latter should have exceeded that in the former."

231.— The foregoing extracts sufficiently prove how attentive Mr. Cust has been to this part of his duties. The result is, no doubt, a great improvement in the Civil Courts under him, and he has hereby done a valuable service to the Government.

LAHORE DIVISION.

232.—The following is taken from the Commissioner's Report:—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

233.—" The number of cases instituted and on the file, exceeds those of the previous year by 6,310 cases; this great increase is entirely attributable to the alteration in the statute of limitation, and therefore calls for no special remarks."

Appendix K.

234.—" Owing to the increase in the number of cases instituted, the number disposed of exceeds those of the previous year, by 5,564 cases. I made, with your sanction, special arrangements for the disposal of a portion of these cases, but the bulk of them were disposed of by the ordinary establishments, through the meritorious exertions of the

district officers, and their Assistants. I submit that they deserve much credit for this result; especially the Ferozepore officers, who did work without any extra aid at all. I have examined specially a number of the decisions of the two extra judges appointed; many cases contained petty irregularities, but I seldom found any decisions bad."

Appendix EV. 235.—"The percentages in favor of plaintiff do not vary much from those of last year, and seem fair."

Appendix EV. 236.—"The percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants absolutely, is as follows :—

	1858.	1859.
Lahore, ...	14·81	12·43
Goojranwalla, ...	37·14	23·61
Ferozepore, ...	17·65	19·27

The proportion of cases decided in favor of defendants in the Lahore district appears small. But the better test is to take the proportion of cases in which awards are made partially in favor of plaintiffs. I observe with satisfaction the number of cases in which plaintiffs obtained only a part of their claim. It is not so much that claims are unfounded, but that they are often exaggerated. A claimant usually asks for more than he expects to get."

237.—"The percentage of razeenamas is almost similar to that of last year, with the exception of the Goojranwalla district which shews an increase.

Appendix EV.

Appendix EV. 238.—"The percentage of non-suits and defaults, for the Lahore district, is high. In Ferozepore also, it is considerable, though less than before."

ARBITRATION.

239.—"The increase here apparent calls for no particular remarks, as it is doubtless owing to the large number of cases instituted. The small proportion of these cases, to the total of cases disposed of, at all events shews that arbitration is not unduly resorted to."

Appendix EE.

240.—"The percentage of awards set aside is small, and shews favorably. As a rule, I should say, that the decisions are fair enough. Though the manner in which the defeated parties, almost invariably impute partiality to their own arbitrators, is remarkable, and gives a sad impression of the prevailing tone of morality."

VALUE AND COSTS.

241.—"The decrease in value is steady and remarkable. The reason I believe to be this—that by the new readjustment of costs, a plaintiff wishing to bring a large suit, has to pay down a heavy stamp. This deters him from doing so recklessly. Previously, the costs used to fall light on large suits, and heavy on small ones. Consequently people had nothing to deter them from making exaggerated claims. Fewer of such claims are now made; while smaller claims increase."

Appendix EV.

242.—"In the Goojranwalla and Ferozepore districts, the percentage of costs is almost similar to that of last year. The Lahore district shews an increase, but this is doubtless to be accounted for by the decrease in value, which has been so great. On the small suits now brought, I believe that 4 or 5 per cent. will be found moderate."

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

243.—"The proportion of work done by the Tehseeldars seems fair and in accordance with the rules laid down. Appeals from the Tehseeldars' decisions lie primarily to the Deputy Commissioner, but sometimes the cases are appealed again to me. In addition to this, however, I have sent for a number of cases from each Tehseeldar, and had the procedure and the decision examined in my own court, and I have sent to each officer such remarks as the examination suggested. In most cases more or less of irregularity was apparent, and in some the decision was wrong. On the whole, however, the decisions are fair and the cases decent. The Lahore Tehseeldars appeared the best; then those of Goojranwalla, last those of Ferozepore."

Appendix FFFF.

244.—"The number of original suits decided by the Deputy Commissioner Lahore, is small, but it must be remembered that this officer has numerous other duties to occupy his time; he also had to decide an unusually large number of appeal cases."

245.—" I do not consider it small with reference to Mr. Egerton's numerous and important duties—all of which are so well attended to by him."

DURATION.

246.—" Considering the great pressure of work that existed during the latter portion of the year, owing to which the disposal of many cases was unavoidably delayed, the general average duration seems favorable, and creditable to the industry of the officers engaged."

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PENDING FILES.

247.—" The increase is owing to the large number of cases instituted. The result is very creditable to the Ferozepore district. The percentage is larger in Lahore, but most of the cases pending have been worked off since the commencement of the year."

Appendix E and EV.

CERTIFICATES OF DECREES.

248.—" Certificates of decrees are reported to be ordinarily given gratis to plaintiffs the same day that judgment is pronounced, and the costs carefully taxed."

APPEALS.

249.—" There is a slight increase in the number of appeal cases instituted during the year. In the courts of Deputy Commissioners while the percentage of cases reversed or modified is less than that of the previous year in the three districts, no special reasons can be assigned for this decrease."

Appendix EEE.

250.—" The appeal cases have been disposed of expeditiously, their duration is much less than that of original suits."

251.—" Only two appeal cases were pending at the close of the year, one in Goojranwalla, and one in Ferozepore."

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

252.—" As regards appeals in my own court, there were 462 heard within the year. Of these the orders of the lower court were confirmed in 255, modified in 30, reversed in 37, and the remainder 140 were remanded for further investigation. The proportion of modifications and reversals is small, but the number of cases remanded for reinvestigation is considerable, and does seem to shew that further improvement is yet needed in the method of ascertaining all the facts

Appendix EEE.

and disposing of all the pleas on both sides. In fact with our system of speedy justice and summary procedure, I feel that imperfection of enquiry is the thing of all others which we must guard against. I recollect that the late Chief Commissioner particularly warned me, to be on the watch for this defect in the lower courts, and to carefully remedy it as much as possible. Again, the recent change in the law, which in the majority of cases, practically bars any appeal beyond the Commissioner, has rendered me doubly cautious in dealing with the appeals before me. And in every case wherever I could see, or the appellant could truly urge any important facts not thoroughly ascertained, or important plea not disposed of, I have remanded the matter for further trial, in every case, recording in English and Vernacular the specific points to be cleared up. I never remand a case for general reinvestigation. When the fact, or plea, was not such as to affect the validity of the decision, but it still seemed to need clearing up, I make the enquiry in my own court. As a rule, the cases are remanded on points of *fact*. It is here that the real difficulty arises in most cases; *given the facts*, the mode of the decision is usually clear enough. But it is often very hard to ascertain the exact facts, each party urges contrary facts on his own side, and there is nothing for it, but to cross question and sift and weigh probabilities; and failing this, to resort to extraneous and independent evidence. I encourage the adoption of the latter kind of evidence which generally, and in rural districts especially, is found to be trustworthy. The evidence adduced by the parties themselves is seldom worth much, unless tested by cross examination, or consistent with probability. But if the Judge have reason to believe that the *truth* is *not* represented in the evidence before the court, he must, at whatever cost or trouble, endeavour to establish the truth by some better evidence. Nothing has such a demoralising effect on the people as the fact of a decision having been based on evidence notoriously false. I know that it may appear hard to insist on all this with officers burdened, as ours are, with so much other work. But as our system settles down, the perfecting of enquiry should more and more be insisted on. In the cases remanded some are appealed again—seldom with success. In many cases the appellant sees that his pleas are disposed of by the further enquiry and does not try again. Or, oftener still the reinvestigation leads to some middle course, with which both parties are satisfied, I believe (though I speak on such a point with diffidence) that there has been considerable improvement

within the year, in the mode of investigation, and that according to the standard which prevails, the District officers and their Assistants in this Division, are working creditably in this respect. As above observed, cases do not turn much on points of Law. But when they do, the provisions of the Punjab Code are sometimes well observed, and sometimes not. It is necessary to insist on our officers attending to the principles of Law laid down there. Still, notwithstanding these drawbacks, justice is steadily looked to, and as I humbly believe, generally done, either on the first trial or else on appeal. Unjust claims and wrong decisions are apparently becoming rarer; and the improvements in the Law will render them rarer still. I must also observe that many decisions go wrong, from the fact of the issues for trial (as prescribed by the Punjab Code) not having been properly drawn out, or omitted altogether. I have specially impressed this on the Tehseeldars."

253.—"I have only to add that the average duration of these appeals in my Court has been 13 days, which I trust may be thought a fair rate of speed, considering that in many cases I have to send for the records from a distance. At the close of the year, not a single appeal was pending before me."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

254.—"The following statement exhibits the costs incurred in execution of decrees, as called for in your Circular No. 64, of 31st May last:—

Appendix VII.

Districts.	No. of decrees executed.	Value of decrees executed.	Amount realized by execution.	No. of processes issued.	Cost of processes issued.
Lahore, ...	1,671	1,11,651	45,339	4,221	1,513
Goojranwalla, ...	429	20,300	5,084	411	259
Ferozepoor, ...	764	53,677	10,146	1,193	521
Total, ...	2,864	1,85,628	61,169	5,825	2,293

SALE OF PROPERTY.

255.—"Sixty-one cases of sale of real property, exclusive of land, occurred in the division during the year in execution of decrees; sixty of these cases took place in the Lahore District, and one in Ferozepoor. No cases of sale of land in satisfaction of decrees are reported to have occurred. The Deputy Commissioner Lahore states that in his district sanction was granted in six cases, but the parties effected a compromise before the sale took place. I presume it is owing to some arrangement of this kind, that sales of lands in execution of decrees are of rare occurrence every where. It certainly would appear that decree-holders do not generally desire to have land in possession. On the other hand the loss of hereditary land is much dreaded by the proprietors, and to avoid it they will make real exertions to pay up. Hence the sale of land, though useful in terrorem as an ultima ratio, is actually seldom or never resorted to."

TULUBANAH.

256.—"The introduction of the new system of levying Tulubana is reported to be generally very popular, as accounts are thereby simplified, and suitors protected from extortion. I myself believe that it is really popular."

REGISTRATION.

257.—"The Deputy Commissioners express their inability to give a decided opinion as to the effects of the system of compulsory registration in bonds of 50 Rupees and upwards, prescribed by your Circular No. 20, of March last, as the rules in question only came into force on 1st October, and no suits had apparently been thrown out up to the close of the year, for non-compliance with these orders. Until some cases of this kind shall happen, the people will not perceive the expediency or necessity of registration. The measure is however, said to be unpopular, both with traders and agriculturists, as it exposes their pecuniary transactions to the Sudder and Tuhseel officials; and gives them the trouble of going backwards and forwards to the Tehseel. I do not myself see any force on these objections, though I certainly have heard them mentioned. I trust that further experience will reconcile people to a measure which undoubtedly has good objects in view. As yet, however, very few bonds have been registered in compliance with the new orders."

Appendix U E.

BONDS.

258.—" As a rule I should say, that the complaints formerly so rife, of decrees being incautiously given against borrowers on fabricated bonds or false accounts produced by lenders, exists but little now, perhaps not at all. Our officers look suspiciously on well-got-up bonds, unless there be collateral proofs. And I am certain that they do rigorously reject antiquated accounts and excerpt usurious items. Indeed the tendency is sometimes even too strong in this direction; and I am occasionally obliged to relax the rigid construction of the law of limitation which the lower Court had taken. On the whole, I consider that this part of the Judicial work is in as satisfactory a state as could be expected. As the revised Settlements come into play, the zemindars become less in the power of the village bankers."

LAW OF LIMITATION.

259.—" The pressure of work caused by the alteration in the period of limitation of suits, has been very great, as will be seen from the remarkable increase in the number of cases instituted; but, as reported in my para. 2, these additional cases were almost all disposed of by the district officers, with the ordinary establishment. At present no positive dissatisfaction is expressed against this change, but so far as my enquiry goes, I believe that the measure is not popular with money-lenders, and of doubtful popularity with the borrowers of money; still the result of this alteration will, I trust, prove beneficial to the people, in as much as a system of short accounts is likely to inculcate habits of economy and thriftiness, and will check indebtedness and undue extension of credit, and prevent the occurrence of a vast number of unsatisfactory cases."

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

260.—" The new form of bond and of account books, prescribed by your Circular No. 29 of 1859, are reported to have been promulgated throughout the Division, and it is believed they have now been *partially* adopted. This measure, so far as it goes, is not unpopular. Its benefits will, I believe, be great."

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH RECORD.

261.—" The Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Ferozepore, both report favorably of the system of recording evidence in English, but the Deputy Commissioner Goojranwalla,

is averse to it, on the grounds that it takes up too much of an officer's time, and the evidence is often given in a dialect which cannot be readily understood and freely translated, and much delay is thereby occasioned in recording depositions. I myself believe that the measure is popular with the people. I am sure it is good for the European Judges, as it brings them into closer contact with the people, and ensures their having a more lively appreciation of the cases. And I trust that, as our officers become skilled and apt in recording evidence, they will not find the task an undue burden on their time. The measure will certainly diminish the power of the native ministerial officers."

SOCIAL ASPECT OF COURTS.

Appendix V.

262.—" There has been a large increase of cases, principally under the following heads :—

Bond, or other Debts.

Masters and servants.

Claims to real property.

Do. to personal property.

" The increase in the head of " bonded debts " class of cases, is entirely attributable to the new statute of limitation. No special reasons can be assigned for the increase in the others, but the number is not large. These bonded debt cases still form the chief staple of litigation,—in Lahore, they form half; in Goojranwalla, three-fourths; in Ferozepore, one half of the total number of cases. And in Ferozepore one quarter of the whole pertain to claims of bankers and traders, so that, in that district the two headings together of bankers and traders, and of debts bonded, form three-fourths of the aggregate of litigation. The paucity of cases relating to Hindoo and Mahomedan inheritance, might seem remarkable, but in fact many of the miscellaneous claims to real and personal property, (a considerable item) turn upon inheritance."

263.—" There has also been an increase of cases connected with marriage and betrothal, in the Lahore and Ferozepore districts, and a decrease in Goojranwalla. The number of such cases for the Division, is therefore very trifling, and seems to call for no particular remarks."

264.—"The cases of breach of betrothal exhibit generally a debased morality. The gift of pecuniary consideration for a bride is often avowed. And often the giving of it is concealed under the name of legitimate marriage expenses. Without doubt, daughters continue to be regarded, in a large section of the community, as a proper subject of gain and barter."

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

265.—"I have now to notice the several officers engaged in the Civil administration during the year. Mr. R. E. Egerton, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, is certainly a good Civil Judge with considerable knowledge of the people, and with aptitude for ascertaining and appreciating the facts of cases. If he shall appear to have decided but few original suits; it is to be remembered that his time is heavily burdened with multifarious duties, and that he receives many appeals. Captain Elliott, Deputy Commissioner of Goojranwalla, does a very fair portion of the Civil work himself, and that too, in a satisfactory manner. Captain Cripps Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, has not had occasion to try any large number of suits in his own Court; in those he does try, he evinces fair knowledge and judgment. Among the Assistants I consider that Captain C. Hall (Ferozepore,) deserves great credit, he has tried a large number of cases, on all of which he has brought to bear a clear and vigorous understanding and full appreciation of the parties and circumstances before him. Next I would notice Mr. Jones, (Lahore,) his investigations are good, and his understanding of the persons and circumstances, in the cases before him, is excellent. He decidedly gives promise of Judicial capacity, and is highly thought of by the people with whom he comes in contact. Next I commend to your notice the exertions of Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney, (Lahore,) though he has recently joined the Commission, he has decided a very large number of suits in which the investigations and proceedings have really been very correct, and the decisions sound. His care and industry are very considerable, and his registers are the best in this Division. Lieutenant Young of Goojranwalla is very favorably reported of; what little I saw of his work would dispose me to concur in that opinion. Mr. Craigie, though he has recently joined the service, is making good progress with his work, and prepares his cases

very fairly indeed. I did not see very much of Mr. Thomas' Civil work at Kussoor, what he did, however, was fairly done, and his knowledge of the people must have been of great importance to him in his Judicial work. Mr. Vaughan, who succeeded him, prepares his cases well, and decides them generally with correctness. Mr. J. H. Penn, (Lahore,) has decided a certain number of cases, most of them of a troublesome nature. His investigations are conducted with his usual care and ability, and his decisions are generally good, sometimes, perhaps, he would do well to look a little more to the principles of Law. I am happy to report that Mr. C. Stephen of Ferozepore is doing his work very fairly, and is progressing in improvement. The three Native Extra Assistants, Mahomed Sooltan, Agha Kulubabid, and Faizul Hoossin maintain their character for ability and integrity. They are all very valuable officers; and as I have elsewhere stated, this Division is fortunate in possessing them. The late Davee Ditta of Goojranwalla, was an excellent officer, and his death was a loss to that district."

266.—" Of the various Tehsildars, I am not able to say much. From my special examination of their work, I do not perceive that any one of them has displayed judicial ability, and they all want knowledge and training. I trust that the orders I have issued will render them more studious in these matters. At the same time I have not discovered any thing very bad in their work, and their decisions seem to give tolerable satisfaction. Of the Tehsildars, as they stand at this moment, I should give briefly the following character. In the Lahore district, Dewan Bijenath (related to the late Raja Dena Nath) is an able, energetic, and well-principled man. He is now the best Tehsildar in this division. Gunda Singh (a Punjabee of respectable family) of Kussoor is an able and intelligent man; of his character, I cannot speak further with confidence. Burkut Allee (Hindoostanee) is a new appointment, and is an able and experienced man, and gives promise of efficiency. Umreek Singh of Shurruckpore, (son of the well-known Sirdar Nehal Singh, Chachee) new appointment. He is a young man of promise. I trust then, that the Lahore district is fairly provided with Tehsildars. In the Goojranwalla district, Beharee Lall (a Punjabee of decent family) is an intelligent and able man; of his character I cannot speak further with confidence. Nund Lall of Goojranwalla (a Punjabee of respectable family) is a man of ordinary calibre, I cannot say more of him at present. Asa Nund of Hafizabad, is brother of

the late Extra Assistant Dawee Ditta, (and a Punjabee of respectable family;) is a man of fair character, but otherwise weak and inefficient. It will be seen then that the Goojranwalla district is rather weak in Tehseeldars. In the Ferozepore district, Hussun Shah (Punjabee of decent family) is a man of respectable and ordinary calibre, I cannot say more of him. Goordyal Singh of Zeera (Hindoostanee) is a man of very good character, and of fair knowledge and experience, but not of any marked ability. Faquir Zahooroodeen of Mogha is the head of one of the best families of Lahore. He is a man of high character and of fair knowledge and ability. Luchmee Sahai of Mookutsur is the nephew of the well known Raja Sahibdyal. He is a new appointment and gives promise of ability. The Ferozepore district *was* certainly weak in Tehsildars. I have endeavoured to reinforce it, by sending Zahooroodeen and Luchmee Sahai. I trust that it is now fully up to the average. In the appointment of Tehsildars, I endeavoured to have a large proportion of men of family, standing and repute. This seems fair to the upper classes under existing circumstances of the Punjab, and tends to secure a trustworthy agency, and to give our administration a real hold on the people—although men brought up under native regime seldom answer, under our system; still young men of family are rising up in all directions, and aspiring to the public service, are willing to qualify themselves. Men thus situated are not likely to disgrace themselves by misconduct. Their appointment should of course depend on their so qualifying themselves, at least up to the average standard; on the other hand I would try to keep some proportion of men who have risen step by step through every grade from the lowest upwards; so that we may have an element of intimate practical knowledge among our Tehsildars; and supply incitement to exertion among all subordinate grades of our ministerial officials. And *to all* Tehsildars of whatsoever class or antecedents, I would apply a system of sound training and instruction. Of the three Judicial Serishtadars in the Districts, I cannot speak with any confidence. The Judicial Serishtadar of my own office, Nund Kishore, is I believe an excellent man. The Head Clerks, Mr. Shouldham, of Lahore, Mr. Phillips, of Ferozepore, Mr. Stephens of Goojeranwalla are efficient and industrious officers. Mr. A. Ludlam, Head Clerk of my own office, continues to bear the good character I mentioned in my Revenue Report for 1858-59."

267.—" With these remarks I submit the Civil Report for 1859.—During the year important alterations of the Law have come into operation under your auspices and direction. Their effect remains yet to be seen. They are certainly *not* as yet at all appreciated by the people for whose benefit they were designed. Still, I believe, they will be found to conduce to the real interest and convenience of suitors, and to the ends of substantial justice. And on the whole, I think, that the Judicial administration is proceeding in the right direction, and is at the present time as good as could be expected. During the year I have by your order, prepared and submitted a new edition of the Punjab Civil Code, embodying all the recent changes in Law and Procedure, and adding some chapters on Principles of Law which may render the compilation more complete and useful.' I trust that the new edition may soon issue. When it shall issue, the next step will be to ensure attention to it on the part of all Junior officers. Our laws in the Punjab are probably good enough, the difficulty is to ensure their being well carried out."

268.—The foregoing extracts, from Mr. Temple's report, contain internal evidence of the vigour and ability of his administration in this Department. He has in truth turned to the fullest account the great power for good which is possessed in his Division by a Punjab Commissioner, and the loss to the Province, from his departure, is great.

RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

269.—The Commissioner of Rawul Pindee has neither forwarded his own report nor submitted those of his district officers—my notice of this division must, therefore, be necessarily meagre, and confined to what can be gathered from the prescribed annual statements.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

270.—The alteration in the period of limitation, and the new process rules, had a more than usually marked effect upon the litigation in this division. The number of original suits increased in Rawul Pindee from 733 to 2,186—in Goojrat from 1,840 to 4,004; and in Shahpore from 2,503 to 7,300—a greater number than was instituted either at Amritsur or Lahore; and in the

Appendix E.

whole division from 6,371 to 16,065. From being a division and in which there was, perhaps, less Civil work than in the generality, it has now risen to be third on the list—and the district of Shahpore must be said to have the distinction of being the most litigious district in the Punjab; as 1 out of every 35 of its inhabitants has there a suit in court. All but a few were disposed of within the year, except in the Shahpore district, where there was a large number pending. It must be recollected, however, that the district has been somewhat under-handed during the year.

271.—The number of cases struck off in default (1,190) was large. As in most other districts the average value of suits was much smaller, and the percentage of costs to value slightly in excess of the preceding year. The average duration of suits was but little affected by their number, and in Rawul Pindee, was even considerably shortened.

Appendix IV.

APPEALS.

272.—Appeals were, as might have been expected, more numerous than in 1858, but not proportionately so, and generally the orders were less, seldom set aside, and far less frequently modified in the court of the Commissioner. It may be remarked, in further proof of the litigiousness of the Shahpore district, that though at a distance from the Commissioner's head-quarters, a far greater number of appeals came from that quarter than from any other.

Appendix III.

273.—Owing to the non-receipt of the district or divisional reports—I am unable to report on the results of the new process-serving rules, and other interesting questions. The effect of compulsory registration appears from the statement, to have been somewhat peculiar, as the number of registration of contract deeds was actually considerably less than the year preceding, and those of money-bonds amounted to but 8, though the staple litigation of the division is on account of small bonded debts.

Appendix V.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

274.—For the notice of the officers of this division—I beg to refer to the Report of the criminal administration; appended, however, is a statement shewing the amount of work disposed of by each officer. It

Appendix VIII.

appears that Mr. Hardinge, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Goojerat, disposed of more suits than any other officer in his position. Messrs. Beames, Forster and Barkley, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and General Hursukh Rae and Hadee Hoosain, Extra Assistant Commissioners, all performed a large amount of work, and deserve creditable mention on that account.

Appendix EEE.

275.—The Commissioner disposed of 270 appeals, out of 329, leaving 59 pending.

LEIAH DIVISION.

276.—The following is taken from the Commissioner's Report:—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

277.—"The institutions in the Leiah district were very remarkably in excess of those of the previous year, notwithstanding the loss of a whole Tehseel, this is of course attributable to the new law of limitation. A remarkable number of additional cases have been disposed of in all the districts, without the assistance of any extra establishments."

Appendix E.

278.—"In the Leiah and Dera Gazee Khan districts, the percentage of decisions in favor of plaintiffs range about the same, the number by confession of judgment is high in the latter district. In Dera Ismael Khan, the percentage of cases decided in favor of the plaintiff is very high, but with reference to this and the large excess number of cases tried, it may be remarked that most probably a large number of cases was brought into Court, merely to bring accounts up to date, and not allow them to slip beyond the new term of limitation. Thus, men appeared as defendants, who had no intention of defrauding the plaintiffs, and who of course would at once acknowledge their liabilities. Non-suits and defaults have slightly increased in all the districts and may very likely be traced to the same cause as above. Honest men put into Court have settled with their summoners and the cases have dropped. In regard to cases decided in favor of defendants the difference in the year under report has been scarcely perceptible in the Leiah and Dera Ismael Khan districts; in Dera Gazee Khan the percentage has risen 3·71 in the last year."

Appendix E and EV.

279.—"In all these districts there has been a marked improvement in the decrease of the number of cases settled by razeenama."

"The divisional results are—

Appendix K.

Excess instituted,	...	...	5,684
Excess disposed of,	...	...	5,413

280.—"Percentage of decisions on confessions of judgment—29·66 in 1859 to 22·77 in 1858."

Appendix KK.

Ditto ditto of decisions in favor of defendants 14·52 to 14·36 in the previous year."

"Ditto ditto ditto by Razeenamas, 15·67 to 23·12 in 1858."

"Ditto ditto ditto of non-suits and defaults 8·15 to 5·78 in former year."

ARBITRATION.

281.—"Arbitration was somewhat less resorted to than in the preceding year."

Appendix KK.

COSTS.

282.—"The percentage of costs to value have been least heavy in Dera Ismael Khan, where they were 5.13 per cent. to 5.05 in last year; while Leiah and Dera Gazee Khan shew an increase."

Appendix KV.

283.—"The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gazee Khan points out that the total sum in litigation was less than in the previous year, and hence the enhanced average. I believe the difference to have amounted to 5,657, and this would of course affect the statistics in question. In Leiah, however, the amount in litigation far exceeded the sum of the previous year."

TULUBANA.

284.—"The Tulubana was levied for the first portion of the year in the old method."

285.—"The costs charged in the Tehseel courts are not recorded separately. The Deputy Commissioner of Leiah reckons them at 5-8-0 per cent., and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gazee Khan at 7-14-1, while the Suddur costs he reckons at 5-3-7; two of the Tehseeldars in this district were only invested with Judicial powers in November."

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

Appendix VIII.

286.—None of the Tehseeldars of this Division were burdened with two much Civil work.

287.—" 152 cases were tried in the Leiah Deputy Commissioner's Court by Captain Fendall and Lieutenant Parsons."

" In Dera Ismael Khan, 291 original cases were tried by the Deputy Commissioner."

" In Dera Gazee Khan, Captain Pollock and Lieutenant Minchin tried the large number of 1,683 cases ; this was partly owing to their both being left without Assistants at the sudder station for considerable periods."

DURATION.

288.—" The average duration of suits no where exceeded 18 days. This is a good average, considering the excess of work, especially in Leia.

PENDING FILE.

289.—" In Dera Ismail Khan and Leia the pending cases on the file, at the end of the year, was somewhat in excess of last year—but the whole result was creditable, considering the excess of work. In Dera Gazee Khan there were fewer pending than in the previous year.

Appendix E.

CERTIFICATES OF DECREE.

290.—" Certificates are given, it is believed, gratis in all the districts, if possible, on the day of judgment being pronounced.

APPEALS.

291.—" In Dera Ghazee Khan, the number of appeals has remarkably fallen off, viz. 19 in 1859 to 16 in 1858."

Appendix EEE.

292.—" The decrease in the percentage of reversals, in the Dera Ismail Khan district, from 26 per cent. in 1858, to 5·55 in 1859, is remarkable."

293.—In Leia and Dera Ismail Khan, reversals or modifications were generally on points of fact, or insufficient investigation ; in Dera Ghazee Khan, on points of law only.

294.—" In all the three districts, the average duration of appeals has been somewhat higher than in the former year."

Appendix FF.

295.—" In Dera Ghazee Khan the average shews a considerable increase of duration—viz. 22 days in 1859 to 18 in 1858 "

296.—" In Leia only 1 case remained pending at the close of the year. In Dera Ismail Khan, 5 cases, and in Dera Ghazee Khan all had been disposed of.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

297.—"In my own Court, there were 99 appeals in 1859 to 107 in 1858, of these the largest number were from Leiah, the fewest from Dera Gazee Khan, the numbers being—

Appendix EEE.

Appeals from the Leiah Courts i. e. the Deputy Commissioner's and Mr. Cowan's.	... ...	40.
Ditto from Dera Ismael Khan Courts, Deputy Commissioner's, and Lieut. Horne's.	... ...	37.
Ditto from the Dera Gazee Khan Courts Deputy Commissioner's and Lt. Minchin's.	... ...	21.

Of appeals preferred, the general average reversed was 7·27, but there was really an average of 10 in cases appealed from Leiah and Dera Gazee Khan, as in Dera Ismael Khan, no cases were reversed or modified though two cases were returned for further investigation."

298.—"The average duration of appeals in my Court exceeds the average of last year, by 26 days, and 43 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. I regret very much having so bad a result to shew on the year's work, I have had some peculiar difficulties to contend with. I will only say, however, that I am conscious that the result is bad and that I will do my best to mend it." The result would no doubt have been better but for the pressing duty of another kind, which engrossed the Commissioner at the close of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

299.—"In Leiah, the instances in which execution of decrees was sued for, amounted to 673, which is in excess of the previous year. In Dera Ismael Khan, execution was sued for in 399 cases in 1859, to 411 in the previous year. In Dera Gazee Khan execution was sued for in 534 cases, being nearly one-sixth of the whole number of cases decided."

Appendix FFF.

300.—"In Leiah there were 103 cases of execution of decrees pending at the close of the year."

" In Dera Ismael Khan, 42 cases were unfinished."

" In Dera Gazee Khan, 37 cases remained undisposed of."

" The above balances are not high. In Leiah they appear most so."

301.—" The Deputy Commissioners have not noticed the question of the duration of executions of decrees."

302.—" In the Leiah district according to the Statement submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, in accordance with Clause 3 Para. 3 of your Cir. 64 of the 31st May 1859, there were 355 executions of decrees, from June to December, in which 350 processes were issued, and the whole costs amounted to Rupees 261-12 only ; one decree was put in execution twice."

303.—" In Dera Ismael Khan in 188 executions 199 processes were issued, the total amount being Rupees 125-10 ; eleven decrees were put in execution twice."

304.—" In Dera Ghazee Khan 329 executions were carried out, the processes issued amounted to 242, and their costs to 180 Rupees. In three decrees orders had been twice issued."

SALES OF PROPERTY.

305.—" In Leia only 2 cases of sales of real property occurred in execution of decrees. In Dera Ismael Khan 9 cases occurred, the value of the property sold amounted to 144 Rupees, 14 annas 7 pie. In Dera Gazee Khan, only two cases occurred."

306.—" No sales of land, in execution of decrees took place in Leia or Dera Ghazee Khan, nor is the process resorted to anywhere."

307.—" In Dera Ismail Khan the Deputy Commissioner writes on the subject. ' In this district this is only resorted to as an extreme measure. The alienation of landed property every where attended with loss of social station and numerous other inconveniences, is in this wild part of the country, perfect ruin. There is nothing to which a Zemindar deprived of his patrimony can turn his hand, but robbery ; and unfortunately the vicinity of the hills only holds out too much inducement, to a needy man, to adopt that line."

TULUBANA.

308.—" The results of the new system of levying Tulubana appeared to be most satisfactory. In Leiah the sum realized, since the commencement of the working of the

new rules up to the close of the year, was Rupees 4,988-6 while the expenditure, for the same period, was only Rs. 762-1-7."

309.—"In Dera Ismail Khan, Rs. 2,850-14 was realized, the expenditure being Rs. 1,048. The Deputy Commissioner has, however, applied for an increased staff of peons for this district

310.—"In Dera Gazee Khan the sum realised was Rs. 1,325-8, and the expenditure was Rs. 886-12."

311.—After quoting the favorable opinions of the district officers, the Commissioner observes :—"There can be no doubt of the success of this measure, acting, as it does, with regulated pressure on each case, and thereby giving the poor man his law, cheap."

REGISTRATION.

312.—"Appendix No. VI gives the result of operations under this heading, a total number of 119 deeds have been registered in excess of last year's result."

Appendix VI.

313.—"Dera Ismail Khan shews a great increase in the registry of nearly every description of deed. In the other two districts, the number of deeds registered is much the same as in the former year; but as Captain Coxe remarks, with regard to Dera Ismail Khan, it is probable that the time of the people has been taken up in pressing their present claims affected by the law of limitation, and therefore new transactions may have been in abeyance. I feel confident myself, that compulsory registration will answer and be a great relief to our courts, in a difficult class of cases in which there is danger of much fraud being practiced. None of the district officers in reporting, appear to regard the results of the year as a test of the working of the orders, it is probable that another full year will be necessary to give it a fair trial."

LAW OF LIMITATION.

314.—"The Deputy Commissioner of Leiah thinks the new law not altogether popular, and that the result will be a difficulty in obtaining loans—the work in this district has been disposed of without any extra establishment to assist, which, as the accession was great, is very creditable to the officers concerned."

315.—" To obviate the possible evils of crying down the credit of the agricultural population, I should imagine that a system of renewing or vising bonds at the local registrar's office might be found to answer ; a bond thus authenticated, in the presence of the parties concerned, to be allowed a fresh term."

316.—" Captain Coxe also thinks, the law of limitation not very popular, but it is chiefly on the lenders' account that he says so, and with regard to the bankers, who lend to the Powindah merchants, he recommends that civil officers in the district should be allowed to take up such cases on their merits, without reference to limitation. No extra establishments were employed in this district, for the disposal of the excess number of cases."

317.—" The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gazee Khan reports, that on account of the large number of cases that fell on the Deputy Commissioner at the suddur, it became necessary to distribute a certain portion to the Tehseeldars to examine and prepare, these were again submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for final orders. Lieutenant Munro thinks the recent changes undoubtedly popular and beneficial."

BONDS.

318.—" In all these districts great pains have been taken to publish the orders regarding the prescribed form in which bonds should be drawn up."

319.—" The rejection of bonds not in the directed form would soon effectually carry out the measure universally ; and perhaps nothing else would have the same effect.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

320.—" The reports of Deputy Commissioners on this point are not encouraging: I have not had opportunity, from having been prevented from going on circuit, to discuss the matter with district officers on the spot, the plan is an excellent one and has my good will, but it will not be easily or rapidly carried out—the subject shall not be lost sight of. Lieutenant Munro reports that the better class of dealers have, in some instances, adopted the form, and if so, no doubt the fashion will descend."

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH RECORD.

321.—" Deputy Commissioners continue to report favorably of the system of English Record, there can be no doubt of its advantages. I am no advocate for abbreviation and greater succinctness in abstracts, especially in those of young officers. It requires consider-

able experience to abstract well and rapidly, and until the facility is acquired, the more fully a proceeding is written out, the better probably will be the decision. Some abstracts are useless in appeal, and this necessitates a laborious re-examination of the whole grounds of the decision. One great cause of haste and cursory recording has been removed, in the relief given in the matter of the submission of civil statements. There is every hope of quality being now set above quantity, and the result will be apparent in the enhanced value of decisions; and I confidently believe in the reduction of appeals—at any rate of modification and orders for further investigation."

SOCIAL ASPECT OF CIVIL COURTS.

322.—"Appendix V. classification of suits, gives the result of the year's statistics. In this respect, the fluctuations visible are chiefly owing to the influx of suits caused by the law of limitation."

323.—"There were 20 more cases connected with marriages, in the Dera Ismail Khan district, in the present year as compared with the former—and in Dera Ghazee Khan this year there were 9 cases of this nature. Bonded and book debts form the bulk of the work of the courts as in former years, mortgage cases also prevail in Dera Ismail Khan."

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

324.—"The returns shew that the following officers disposed of a large amount of work in this division.

"Captain Pollock as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan; Lieutenant Minchin officiating Deputy Commissioner; Mr. Penn, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Leiah; Lieutenant Huddlestone, Assistant Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan.

325.—"The general character of the decisions is good throughout the Division; there is occasionally a little want of that full investigation in the first court, which makes it easy to deal with appeal, but these are exceptions. Captain Coxe's decisions are excellent. Lieutenant Minchin's, I would remark on as very good. Not many of Lieutenant Parsons's decisions have come under my notice, but they have been generally sound. Lieutenant Munro has only just joined the division, but I feel confident of his bestowing care and labor on his decisions. Cases of Mr. Elsmie, which have come before me, have shewn talent and

care. Mr. Cowan has great ability in dealing with native quarrels, but is inclined to be a little hasty in his conclusions at times. Mr. Penn's care and assiduity are highly spoken of by Lieutenant Parsons. Captain Coxe records his entire satisfaction with Captain Ferris's work, who has had charge of Dera Ismail Khan for a considerable time, and conducted the duties satisfactorily. Lieutenant Huddlestone shewed himself while in the district to be a zealous, hard-working and careful officer. Colonel Dhun Raj is industrious and pains-taking, only requiring, as Captain Coxe has elsewhere remarked, a little more decision to make him a good judicial officer. Lieutenant Parsons mentions Mr. G. Thomson and Ubdul Huq, as having worked well, and notices Heerah Singh Tehsildar as intelligent and practical."

326.—"Lieutenant Horne left the division a short time after I joined it, and very few of his decisions have come before me, he was a benefactor to the Bunnoo station in one respect, which will be more properly noticed in the Local Improvement Report."

327.—"The Tehsildar of Lukkee, Hurree Shunkur has to deal with a Puthan community, and acts as arbitrator and judge among them with tact and success. Complaints or appeals are seldom made from his decisions."

GENERAL REMARKS.

328.—"I hope that the general results will be considered satisfactory. A large amount of additional work has been disposed of without extra establishments, and without its resulting in large arrears, or an increase of appeals."

329.—"The whole body of officers have worked on steadily and with decided success, and a new and important law has been introduced without any additional expense to Government, or any injury or even temporary inconvenience to suitors."

330.—I have just been recording my opinion on the Commissioner Major Taylor's administration in my Criminal Report, I have merely to add that his civil work has been light; lighter than in any other division of the Punjab.

MOOLTAN DIVISION.

331.—The following is taken from the Commissioner's report :—

ORIGINAL SUITS.

332.—" The most conspicuous circumstance, shewn by the Statements is, the enormous number of suits which have been instituted during the year, the cases having increased from 4,977 in 1858, to 12,062 in 1859,—this hardly requires explanation, as it is clearly the result of the recent orders regarding the limitation of the period within which suits can be heard."

TRIAL AND DISPOSAL OF CASES.

333.—" It is also satisfactory, and worthy of remark to observe, that at the close of the year the greater portion of this extra work had been disposed of—the suits decided amounting to 12,721. In Mooltan, only one case remained on the file, and, as the average duration of cases was 25 days, in contrast to 12 days during the former year, it is evident that no injurious haste has been made use of. Efforts were doubtless made at the close of the year, to clear the files, but the cases do not seem to have been hurried through the Courts, nor was the practice of stopping the institution of suits adopted, for the date of the case remaining is the 19th of December. In Googaira, a heavy file of cases was pending, but in this district the number of cases before the Courts was enormous, and every exertion appears to have been made to dispose of the business. It is also remarkable, that while, in regard to wealth and commerce, the order in which the different districts stand is thus :—

Mooltan.
Mozuffurghur.
Jhung.
Googaira.

The inverse order prevails, in regard to the number of suits instituted in each district. While, with reference to the number of suits to population, nearly the same relative positions are maintained. From these circumstances, I would infer that, while in Mooltan and Mozuffurghur our Courts are resorted to, chiefly to settle disputed claims, in the two other districts, they are more used as a means of obtaining payment of an acknowledged debt ; and it may be further inferred, that the Courts still press on the agricultural community."

334.—" The classification of suits decided under different headings does not seem to me to afford much insight into the working of the Courts, or the judgment and attention of the presiding officer, and I do not pretend to be able to draw any useful inference from the returns in regard to the headings."

ARBITRATION.

335.—" Arbitration appears to have been extensively resorted to in Googaira, and moderately so in the other districts. But in Mooltan and Googaira, the decisions of the arbitrators are rarely wholly upheld. The percentages of awards set aside, to those maintained, was only 2·00."

VALUE AND COSTS.

336.—" In regard to the value and costs of suits, I have only to remark that the smaller the claim the more expensive in proportion are the costs of legal proceedings, and unless we entirely alter the system of our Courts, this is probably unavoidable, nor would it be advisable, perhaps, to lessen the costs of small suits. Cheap law encourages litigation, and is probably the dearest in the end."

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

337.—" In Mooltan and Jhung, the services of the Tehseeldars have been properly employed. In Googaira, too much has been thrown on them, but this probably was caused by the enormous number of suits instituted. In Mozuffurgurh, little use has been made of them ; but until lately few of the Tehseeldars held Judicial powers."

DURATION.

338.—" Considering the great press of business, I think the suits have been disposed of in a reasonable time."

PENDING FILE.

339.—" Except in Googaira, very few cases remained to be disposed of at the close of the year ; I have already accounted for the excess at Googaira."

CERTIFICATES OF DECREE.

340.—" Certificates are generally given when the case is decided ; and costs seem properly taxed."

APPEALS.

311.—" With reference to the number of suits before the district Courts, the number of appeals, to the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioner, are very limited, and does not nearly reach the ratio of the preceding year. The proportion of reversals is moderate, being 10 per cent. in Deputy Commissioner's, and 8 in my own Court, and these were caused sometimes by errors in fact, and sometimes by errors in law. In all the districts, except Mooltan, they have been rapidly disposed of, and at Jhung only, were any pending at the close of the year. In my own Court the disposal of appeals depends chiefly on the arrival of the proceedings from the district Courts, and all those pending at the close of the year were delayed for the receipt of proceedings."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

342.—" In Mooltan one execution of decree has been pending for an unusual time. No explanation has been afforded, but the case has been received by me, and orders for its early disposal have been given."

SALES OF PROPERTY.

343—" The sales of real property have been very few, and no applications for the sale of inherited landed property have come before me. From several claims of pre-emption which have been instituted, I have no doubt that private sales of ancestral property are occasionally made, without the knowledge of those who have claims to pre-emption ; and I doubt not, that the difficulty of opposing such claims is, the real cause why no applications for the sale of inherited landed property have come before me. In Mozuffergurh, on its transfer to this division, private sales of landed property were very common, the result entirely of over-assessment ; but these sales were discouraged, and since the revision of the Settlement have entirely decreased. The new rule has, I think, been beneficial in protecting the agriculturist."

REGISTRATION.

344.—" Except in Mooltan, registration is almost unknown, and even there the number of registrations is not at all adequate to the amount of business transacted. I have no doubt that the people prefer the system of prosecution in the Courts, to registry.

It is at present the cheapest of the two, for if the debtor fails to pay, the decree is ready for execution. I have known the same practice to prevail in Military Courts of request. A creditor would sue on a bond before the debtor had received the amount, and the creditor thus obtained security for the debt before he had advanced the money. I do not think, that increasing the costs of a Civil suit would put a stop to this practice."

LAW OF LIMITATION.

345.—"I doubt much whether the new law of limitation will do much to relieve the poorer classes, or to prevent extortion on the part of the trading community. Debts will still be of as long standing as formerly, and the number of suits will probably be increased, but one beneficial result will be that, in future, cases will be less intricate and more easily decided. In all the districts except Googaira, the increased business was well disposed of, and for this, I think, the officers deserve credit."

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

346.—"Too short a time has elapsed since the promulgation of the orders regarding bonds and account books, to allow of any opinion being formed as to the results of the orders."

SYSTEM OF ENGLISH RECORD.

347.—"The system of English record has been generally in use, but apparently with very questionable advantage. It employs the time of officers who have other duties, at least, as important to perform, and if fully carried out, would be far beyond the powers of the existing establishment. A preferable system, I think, would be, to confine the English record to an abstract of the case, and the decision with the reasons on which it is founded. This would at once shew, whether the presiding officer really understood, perfectly, what was before him, and the vernacular record would check his errors."

SOCIAL ASPECT OF COURTS.

348.—"There is nothing particular to remark, regarding the different kinds of suits and their classification. The fluctuations have not been great. But opinions seem to differ, as to the proper mode of classification."

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

349.—"There have been many changes among the administrative staff during the year, particularly in Jhung and Googaira. Each officer appears to have done a fair portion

of work, and I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct and bearing of all the officers now employed. In Mooltan, I specially notice, Lieutenant-Colonel Voyle, Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Tighe, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Fairlie, Assistant Commissioner, and Mussoom Ally, Extra Assistant. Mr. Blackall gave satisfaction. In Jhung I particularly notice Mr. Blyth, officiating Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. T. W. Moore, Extra Assistant. Mr. MacMahon Extra Assistant, decided a number of cases, prior to his transfer to Umballa. In Googaira, the services of Captain Bristow, Lieutenant Elphinstone, and Mr. Thomas, Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Fairlie, Assistant Commissioner, and Messrs. Scarlett and Stephen and Thomson, Extra Assistants, are deserving of favourable notice. In Mozuffurgurh, since its transfer, I especially commend the services of Captain Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Tighe, Assistant Commissioner, and Extra Assistant Sooltan Ally. Lieutenant Forster, Assistant Commissioner, is also favorably noticed by Captain Maxwell."

350.—In regard to the Tuhseeldars, I coincide in the opinions expressed by the District Officers, and beg favourably to notice Moorad Shah of Lodhran, in Mooltan, Pyara Lall of Kadirpoor in Jhung, Mobarick Ally of Googaira, and Isree Dass of Mozuffurgurh."

351.—"In conclusion I beg to tender my thanks to the officers now employed in this Division, for their industry, care and attention to their duties during the past year. Their work, in the civil department, has been laborious, but it has been steadily carried on and carefully executed. In the present year, they will find their reward in an improvement in the administration, and a decrease in their labor, and I have every reason to hope that the high opinion I possess of their merits will be equally held by those in higher authority."

352.—Respecting the Commissioner, Colonel Hamilton, I have nothing to add to the favorable remarks I have made in reviewing the Criminal administration. They are equally applicable here.

PESHAWUR DIVISION.

353.—The same reasons which prevented the Commissioner Peshawur from submitting a detailed Criminal report, have prevented him from submitting a full report of the Civil administration of his Division for the past year.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

354.—From the divisional Returns it appears that the number of original suits instituted, increased from 2,692 in 1858, to 4892, last year, owing of course, in a great measure to the alteration in the period of limitation and the new process rules. They were all, however, disposed of within the year without assistance, with the exception of 150. Of these pending suits 109 belong to the Hazara Court, but the Deputy Commissioner explains that the interruption to Civil work occasioned by the assessment of the trades tax, and the want of an Assistant Commissioner during the month of December, prevented their disposal. As might have been expected a large proportion of cases was decided on confession.

Appendix E.

ARBITRATION.

355.—Arbitration was, perhaps less resorted in this division than elsewhere ; in only one case was the award of arbitrators set aside, though several cases were modified.

Appendix EE.

VALUE AND COSTS.

356.—The average value of suits in Peshawur decreased from Rs. 141 to Rs. 76. No explanation of this fact is offered by the Deputy Commissioner. It is probable that it is mainly owing to the new process system which falls heavily upon suits for large amounts, while it allows suits for small debts to be preferred at a small cost. Thus the adjustment of suits for small debts was facilitated, and large and exaggerated claims discouraged. Owing to the smaller value of suits preferred the percentage of costs to value was somewhat higher than last year. During the past year it was of course somewhat near 5 per cent., but in 1858 it was Rs. 3-4-10.

Appendix EV.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

357.—Somewhat too many cases (50 per cent.) were disposed of by Tuhseeldars in the Peshawur district, but the latter, as explained by the Deputy Commissioner, did not dispose of much Criminal work. The average duration of cases was 16 days for the Division. In Hazara it was only 10.

Appendix EV & VEEE.

APPEALS.

358.—Appeals in this Division are comparatively unfrequent; but these have considerably increased in Peshawur and Hazara, and the Commissioner's Court. But the pending file is clear in all the District Courts and only one case in the Commissioner's Court remained undisposed of to 49 the preceding year. About 66 per cent. of the orders of the Peshawur Courts were confirmed on appeal. In Kohat and Hazara there were no reversals or modifications.

Appendix EEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

359.—"In Huzara the number of applications for execution of decrees was only 120 to 1,729 institutions of original suits. No fees were charged as the execution of these processes is there performed by the police. In Kohat execution was sued out in one-fourth of the cases decided. The Deputy Commissioner Peshawur has given no statement whatever upon this subject. No sales of real property of any kind have taken place in Kohat and Huzara during the year, nor have they been required.

Appendix FFF.

TULUBANA.

360.—The fiscal result of the new process system in Huzara and Kohat, is as follows:—

	Collections.	Expenditure.
Kohat, ...	270 2 0	135 0 0
Huzara, ...	1,025 6 0	———

There has been no expenditure in Huzara because there is no special process-serving establishment entertained, and indeed no fees were levied until June last. On these and other important points, on which information was required by my Circular No. 146 of 1859, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur is silent, nor is his Report drawn out in the form prescribed and conformed to by every other officer in the Province. And this remark applies to his Criminal Report also.

REGISTRATION.

361.—In Huzara no single application for registration has been received. In Peshawur the rules for compulsory registration resulted in a large increase in the registration of money-bonds and deeds of mortgage; the former increasing from 45 in 1858 to 241, and the latter from 170 to 358, deeds of gift and betrothal were apparently unaffected.

ACCOUNT BOOK.

362.—Neither the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur nor Kohat allude to the model account-book. The Deputy Commissioner of Huzara mentions that, though every means has been taken to apprize the people of its advantages, he considers it hopeless to expect the rude traders of his district to conform to any regular form of account.

ENGLISH RECORD OF EVIDENCE.

363.—With regard to the system of English record, Captain Adams remarks that "it is of almost greater benefit in Civil than in Criminal cases;" and as it is almost always necessary, in all but the simplest cases, to make notes more or less copious, the additional labour is not very great.

SOCIAL ASPECT OF THE COURTS.

364.—In Kohat and Peshawur the suits of bankers and traders, which form the staple of litigation in other districts, are remarkably few; the prevailing suits being those of inheritance and bonded debts. In Huzara suits connected with marriages, are numerous.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

365.—"In Peshawur Captain Graham, the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Shortt, and Lieutenant Powlett Assistant Commissioners, have performed a good share of work." Their average however viz. 17, 25, and 20 suits per month respectively, is small, compared with other Divisions. "Their decisions have appeared to me judicious, and their Courts are certainly popular. Syud Jumal Ali Extra Assistant, and Jowahir Singh, Tehseeldar of the Huzoor Tehseel, may be favorably mentioned."

366.—"Lieutenant Munro performed most of the work at Kohat, and he was ably assisted by Shahzada Jumhoor the Extra Assistant."

367.—"Captain Adams has effected much good in Huzara by improving the system of the Courts, and exercising a careful supervision. Lieutenant Boulderson, Mirza Azim

Beg, Extra Assistant; and the Tehseeldar of Mansera have all performed a fair amount of the work." Mirza Azim Beg has disposed of an average of 62 suits per month throughout the year, and has also done a fair share of Criminal work.

368.—The Commissioner Captain James, has not had much appeal work. The number of cases is the smallest, with the single exception of the Leia Division. All but one have been disposed of. For my opinion upon this officer's general administration, I beg reference to my Criminal Report.

OPERATIONS OF THE

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

369.—497 appeals were instituted in my own court during the year under report, which with 10 cases that remained from 1858, made 489 on the file. Of these, 397 were rejected at once without sending for the record, or in other words, the decisions of the lower courts were upheld. In 53 cases the orders were confirmed, after examining the files; in 8 they were modified and in 16 reversed.

370.—The aggregate of appeals were less, it will be observed, than in the preceding year. For the eight divisions (excludiug Dehli and Hissar,) there were 593 cases in 1858 to 430 in 1859—this decrease is no doubt attributable to the restrictions placed on the power of appeal, by the new rule introduced last year—which abrogated the right of special appeal to the Judicial Commissioner in cases where the appellate Court has confirmed the decision of a Deputy Commissioner or other officer possessing equal powers with a Deputy Commissioner, though it leaves the Judicial Commissioner at liberty to admit such special appeal whenever he sees fit.

371.—The rule appears thus far to have worked well.

372.— I have here to repeat the acknowledgments contained in my Criminal report, of the valuable aid rendered me by Mr. C. U. Aitchison as my Personal Assistant, and by his successor Mr. T. H. Thornton.

373.—Also I have to record, as in the former occasion, my sense of Mr. J. Lincoln's services as Officiating Superintendent of my office, during the past year.

General Summary.

374.—As in my Criminal report, I proceed now to comment upon those portions of the Annual Statements, which seem to call for remark or explanation, and conclude with a brief history of the Civil administration of the year.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

375.—STATEMENT I.—The Dehli and Hissar divisions are excluded from the total comparative statement of Civil work, because their returns for 1858 were imperfect, and hence no fair comparison with the preceding year could be made.

376.—The institutions of civil suits, it will be perceived, have more than doubled in number. This large increase may be ascribed mainly to three causes—*Firstly*, the announcement in the early part of the year, of a reduced period of limitation for civil suits, to take effect in the month of October following. This measure will be further noticed hereafter; for the present it will suffice to say that it led, as might have been expected, to a rush of suitors, whose claims would be excluded by the operation of the new limitation rules. *Secondly*,—the introduction of a new system of levying fees for the serving of processes in civil suits, the effect of which was to cause a great reduction in the cost of petty suits. This measure will also be hereafter noticed. *Thirdly*,—the transfer of a certain class of cases heretofore disposed of for the most part on the criminal side of the Court, to the civil department.

377.—The increase is most remarkable in the Trans-Sutlej, Rawul Pindee and Mooltan divisions, and least so in the division of Umritsur, which is somewhat singular, when it is considered, that the latter includes the commercial capital of the Punjab.

Appendix IV.

378.—As might have been expected the proportion of cases decided on confession of judgment in whole or in part, is much larger than in the preceding year; the pending file too is large, but it will be perceived, that the bulk of pending cases belongs to the Jullundhur, Hooshiarpore, Shahpore, Dehli and Umritsur districts—in all of which, except Umritsur, the influx of civil suits was extraordinary. Upon the whole therefore, it may be considered creditable that the cases pending at the end of the year were not more numerous than they are.

379.—Notwithstanding the press of work, the average duration of suits for the whole of the Punjab was only 23 days, being 3 days less than in the preceding year.

ARBITRATION.

380.—Statement II.—shews the statistical result of the system of deciding cases by the help of arbitrators. About 8 per cent. of the cases adjudicated were disposed of in this manner; in four-fifths of the cases the awards of the arbitrators were unreservedly confirmed, the only marked exception to this general result being the Goorgaon, Googaira and Mooltan districts, where the awards were, for the most part, only partially confirmed. In very few instances were the awards set aside altogether.

APPEALS.

381.—Statement III.—Appeals did not increase in the same ratio with the number of suits. This may be partly attributed, of course, to the larger number of cases disposed of on confession of judgment, but as it appears that in cases appealed a far smaller proportion of orders was reversed, it may be inferred, I think, that the decisions of our Courts generally gave greater satisfaction than in the year preceding. I should like to see the average duration of appeals to Commissioners somewhat curtailed in the Peshawur, Trans-Sutlej, Rawul Pindee, and Leia divisions, as the somewhat long aver-

age duration of appeals in the Commissioners' Courts for the whole province (60 days) is mainly referable to those Courts.

382.—STATEMENT IV.—Column 6, shewing the proportion of suits to population, exhibits a surprising amount of litigation in some rural districts, for instance, Shahpore, Sirsa, and Leia. In Shahpore the return shows that there was one suit to every 35 persons during the year. There was no case pending at the close of the year of an older date than the 13th April 1859, this belongs to the Peshawur district.

VALUE AND COSTS.

383.—The average value of suits, it will be perceived, was not much more than half the value of those brought in the preceding year. This is no doubt the effect principally of the new rules, before alluded to. The Jullundhur Courts seem to have had the largest proportion of these petty claims; in them the average value of suits decreased from Rs. 240 to Rs. 50.

384.—The percentage of costs to value was, in the aggregate, larger than last year, and amounted to about 5 per cent., but the amount was by the new rules, more fairly distributed.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF COURTS.

385.—STATEMENT V.—shows the increase or decrease in the different classes of suits. It will be perceived that the description of suits most affected by the general tendency to increase, were those relating to book and bond debts. In the next place, perhaps suits between masters and servants, exhibit the largest proportionate increase, a sign that the lower orders are gradually acquiring more independent ideas. The large increase in suits connected with mortgages is remarkable, as this class of suits is, but slightly affected by the new law of limitation. With regard to cases connected with marriage, it would appear that, in those districts where Mahomedans prevail,

there has been a general decrease in the number of suits; while those in which Hindoos and Sikhs predominate, exhibit a large increase.

386.—The most general increase in litigation took place in the Jullundhur division, where it is observable in almost every description of suit.

REGISTRATION.

387.—STATEMENT VI.—exhibits the effect of the late rule regarding compulsory registration of bonds in certain cases. It would appear that it has as yet had but little effect, though the number of registrations of bonds for the payment of money has increased from 225 in 1858 to 1845 in 1859; but registration is still principally confined to deeds of sale and mortgage of landed property, and the returns do not show much tendency to its being adopted in ordinary contracts. It may be noticed that 12 wills were registered during the year to only 2 the preceding, a step in the right direction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

388.—From STATEMENT No. VII. it will appear that suits for execution of decrees bear the proportion of little more than one-third to the number of decrees awarded, in other words some two-thirds of the orders of our Civil Courts are carried out by the parties themselves. This fact will be alluded to again hereafter.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

389.—STATEMENT No. VIII.—shows the number of cases disposed of by each officer, and their average duration and rate of disposal per mensem, allusion has been made to the amount of Civil work disposed of by each officer in most of the Divisional Reports, but this table shewing as it does, the amount of work done by each officer in the Punjab administration, is useful as affording a wider field of comparison than was open to divisional officers.

It will be perceived that the following officers performed a very large share of Civil work throughout the year. Among Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Naesmyth, Captain McNeile, Mr. Cooper, and Captain Pollock, Lieutenant C. Minchin, and Mr. R. W. Thomas.

Among Assistant Commissioners, Captain R. Nicolls, Mr. Cordery, Lieutenant Huddlestone, Lieutenant Forster, Mr. T. H. Smyth, and Lieutenant E. L. Ommanney. Among Extra Assistant Commissioners, Mr. L. Berkely, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. T. Penn, and Mr. T. H. Moore, Rae Bunsee Lall, Ahmed Ali, Mithun Lall, General Hursookh Rae. The Tehseeldars of Sonah in the Goorgaon district, of Nawashehr, Phillor and Jullundhur in the Jullundhur district; of Dussoah and Hooshearpore in the Hooshearpore district, of Bhera in the Shahpore district, of Pak Puttun in the Googaira district, and the Tehseeldar of Lahore.

390.—The cases seem, upon the whole, to have been disposed of with creditable despatch, except in the Courts of some few officers.

Concluding Remarks.

391.—The changes effected in the Civil Law and Procedure during the year, were, perhaps, hardly less important than those of the Criminal Law.

392.—These changes were proposed by myself in a Minute laid before the Chief Commissioner on the 28th September 1858, and were alluded to in my last Report, but their introduction into the Punjab Courts, dates from March of the year under review. The alterations effected may be divided into the following heads :—

First.—Reduction of the period of limitation ; *secondly*—the regulation of documentary evidence, and *thirdly*—the introduction of a new scheme for charging costs incurred in serving processes in suits.

393.—The first of these measures was urgently required to protect the agriculturist from old and exaggerated claims preferred for the most part by money-lenders, and which it was impossible properly to investigate, by insisting upon a more frequent adjustment of accounts.

394.—Until the year 1856 the term of limitation for every kind of suit, except those relating to character or caste, was nominally twelve years, the period fixed by Law in the North-Western Regulation Provinces. In 1856 the period was reduced, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, from 12 to 6 years in the case of debts on bond and accounts, not being partnership accounts. This was found to be a great improvement. Evidence could be better sifted and accounts better scrutinized, and the result was that, after the duration of the rule reducing the period of limitation in the above mentioned cases, a far larger proportion of claims was dismissed or only partially awarded, than heretofore; thus, no better proof could be obtained that the change had been beneficial. But it was found that in a country like the Pun-

jab, where accounts are loosely kept, and agreements as loosely worded, and the borrowers and contractors, for the most part, ignorant men, even a six year limitation was too long a period for ordinarily admitting claims, supported, as they were for the most part, on but unsatisfactory evidence. Accordingly the limit of 6 years was still further reduced to three years, in cases relating to debt and accounts, not being partnership accounts, excepting those arising out of bond or partnership disputes between master and servant, employer and agent; and in cases relating to marriage, betrothal, and maintenance; all actions on simple contract not otherwise provided for; and in claims to hereditary fees, and the management of religious institutions. But the six year limitation was still retained in the case of suits founded on bonds, bills of exchange, partnership accounts, suits for enforcement of existing decrees, and 12 years was still the limit in all claims to real property, and this period of limitation was further extended to mortgages in which the property was merely hypothecated as collateral security for a debt; in mortgages where land or other property may have been placed in possession of the mortgagee—the term as before, is ordinarily unlimited. Three months was declared to be the limit in all cases relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, preemption and caste. These changes were favourably received by Sir John Lawrence and have met with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

395.—The time has not yet come for pronouncing definitely upon the result of this measure, but there can be little doubt that it will be in the end beneficial, though it may be attended at first with unpopularity in the opinion of the money-lending class, and even on the part of the borrowers, who cannot be expected at once to appreciate the benefit of short terms of credit.

396.—The next head was the regulation of documentary evidence;

book and bonded debts form the staple of our litigation; but the bonds in most cases contained no specific admission of obligation; they were either unattested altogether or imperfectly attested and, herhaps, unsigned by the contracting party—bearing merely his mark and written by the hand of the obligee; books, were in many instances, nothing more than a rude list of items entered at pleasure by the creditor—partially admitted, perhaps, by the debtor and supported to some extent by evidence—but possessing no check in themselves and depending for their correctness solely on the character of the money-lender. Some rules were urgently required for the acceptance or rejection of such testimony as this, and an effort made for the improvement of so crude a system of contract and account. Accordingly it was declared that all bonds for sums above 50 Rupees, executed after 1st October 1859, should not be receivable on evidence, unless duly registered, either in the Sudder or Tuhseel courts. That no accounts, written after that date, should be admissible, unless they contained a day-book as well as a ledger; and at the same time model account books in Oordoo and Punjabee drawn up in the simplest system that could be effective, were circulated among the people, shewing the advantages derived from a correct system of account; and pointing out the minimum amount of check which would in future be required by the Courts, if accounts were produced in evidence to support a claim. These new rules, though every means has been taken to promulgate them, can hardly yet be said to be realized by the people, and some little difficulty will be found at first in getting people to make general use of registration, and it may be advisable to make endeavour to increase the number of registry officers; and a change so important cannot be expected to be introduced without considerable passive resistance, but if persevered in, I have no doubt lead to a decrease of litigation and a greater certainty of decrees.

397.—The third head enumerated above, is the new scheme for charging the costs in serving processes. It was found that though costs in the aggregate did not press heavily in the Punjab, yet that they did press heavily in suits for small debts, which form the bulk of the litigation of this province. These costs were incurred chiefly in the sums paid for serving processes, which in the case of petty as well as larger suits, amounted to 12 annas per process in Sudder Courts, and 8 annas per process in the Courts of Tehsildars. The result was that while suits for large amounts were but lightly taxed—in small suits the cost of processes in addition to the institution fee, often nearly equalled the amount sued for. A remedy for this inequality, was suggested by Mr. A. A. Roberts, by commuting fees paid formerly by all alike for process serving into an *ad valorem* tax upon the value of the suit. The proportion was fixed at two and half per cent.—the same as the institution fee—and it was so fixed because it was calculated that the sum so collected would in all probability cover the expense of issuing processes.

398.—The proceeds of the fees, so levied, were not as heretofore, funded apart and the process-serving establishment paid from them, but credited to Government; and a fixed establishment of process-servers, calculated according to its probable requirements, was entertained in each district. This arrangement was sanctioned experimentally for a year, and meanwhile the pay of the establishment was advanced out of the general revenues.

399.—I have now to report upon the fiscal result of the measure. The following statement will show that result so far as it has yet been ascertained :—

No. of Districts.	Divisions.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.	
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
3	Delhie, ...	30,844	6,057	24,787	
3	Hissar, ...	6,719	2,671	4,048	No figures for Hissar District.
4	Cis-Sutlej States, ...	21,786	9,023	12,763	
3	Trans-Sutlej States, ...	38,793	13,565	25,228	
3	Umritsur, ...	25,055	8,385	16,670	
3	Lahore, ...	21,690	8,604	13,086	
	Rawul Pindee, ...	.....	...		No reports.
3	Liea, ...	9,164	2,696	6,468	
2	Mooltan, ...	8,186	3,594	4,592	No figures for Mooltan and Mozuffurgurh.
2	Peshawur, ...	270	135	1,160	No figures for Peshawur; Hazara only mentions 1,025 surplus.
26	Total, ...	1,62,507	54,730	1,08,802	

400.—It will thus appear that so far as has yet been ascertained from the returns furnished by 26 districts, after paying all expenses incurred for supplying the process-serving establishment, the scheme has resulted in a surplus of upwards of one lakh of Rupees. So far, therefore, the experiment has been eminently successful, but a fair estimate of the probable amount of annual surplus cannot be made from the returns of the present year, as the announcement of a reduced period of limitation necessarily led to an unnatural influx of suits; still it is a fact that we *have* a large surplus this year, and we have I think sufficient data for expecting a surplus in future years also. A question now arises as to what shall be done with the surplus? Several measures have been proposed; one, in which I myself was once an advocate, is the abolition in toto of process fees in execution of decrees, which have as

yet been levied at the old rates; but it has been represented, that to abolish altogether the fee in such cases, would tend to discourage the settlement of decrees out of court, which would seem at present to be largely practised—as it appears that of decrees granted not more than one-third are executed through the instrumentality of the court. I am not disposed to encourage the resort to the courts in these cases, and have determined, therefore, not to propose the total abolition of fees for processes served in execution-cases, but to commute the payment into an *ad valorem* tax of *one* per cent. on the amount for which execution is sued. This, however, will not probably involve any additional, if any, expenditure, as I am enabled to judge from a return submitted by each District Officer of the cost of executions, that the income derivable from the one per cent. will about equal that now realized from fees. The question, therefore, still remains what to do with the surplus already obtained?

401.—It has been proposed by Mr. Cust, and I warmly recommend the proposition, that a portion of the surplus be experimentally devoted to providing a Naib Tuhsildar in the more over-worked Tuhsils, and thus facilitating the disposal of suits for small debts. These petty suits are the only ones, which should be disposed of in the small courts, but as our Tuhsildars have so many other calls upon their time, it is found necessary to insist upon many of these cases being disposed of at the district stations, to the great inconvenience of the parties—by this means we should at once relieve the European officers of much petty work, and convey a boon to the agriculturists.

402.—The Naib Tuhsildar might relieve the Tuhsildar in extra judicial matters, and thus enable the latter to devote more time to civil suits. Or might be himself invested with judicial authority for decision of petty and simple cases up to, say 25 Rupees in value.

403.—An official of this rank on a salary of about 80 Rupees per mensem does exist in the Tuhsils of the Jullundur division, in addition to the

Peshkar on 30, and as respects that Division the measure of entrusting the Naib Tuhsildar with authority in petty civil cases has been tried this year, and has succeeded. The immediate object was to get over the emergency caused by the influx of suits owing to the change in the law of limitation. The measure was considered good by the Commissioner Major Lake, a careful and judicious officer, who recorded his opinion that the Naib Tuhsildars were fit for such a trust. It was also approved of by His Honor as an experiment. Another measure of somewhat similar character has been tried in the Lahore division, and is favourably reported of by Mr. Temple. I shall submit a separate and special application on this subject, proposing that a portion of the surplus of process fees credited to Government for last year, after verification by the Accountant, be held available for the experimental appointment of officers of this kind in the Tuhsils, most requiring assistance, for one year; leaving the question open for reconsideration in 1861. Should our returns prove correct, we should by this means be able to supply permanently a considerable number of additional judges for the adjudication of small claims.

404.—I have now described the principal measures of civil reform introduced during the year; it remains for me to mention that the several restrictions placed upon the facility of appeal in criminal cases, were also imposed in civil cases—a measure alluded to elsewhere in this report; a revised set of annual civil statements were prepared at once, briefer, more methodical and less complex, than those formerly in use. The general result of my revision and reduction of statements has already been noticed in the Criminal Report. Measures have been taken to see that the system of character books prescribed for the North-Western Provinces, is regularly kept up by sending for these books from time to time from different districts and returning them with appropriate remarks.

405.—I may mention also that a claim urged by Cashmeree weavers to be reimbursed the advances made to fugitive workmen from any person in the trade, who might employ him has been definitively ignored by a Circular from this office, and the principles of free trade and free labor, in such cases, inculcated. The restrictions placed at the close of 1858, upon the sale of ancestral land in execution of decrees have been carried out. The result is that the number of proposed sales decreased from 93 in 1858 to 39 in 1859, only 27 applications were received in this office, and of those 20 came from the Jullundhur Division: of those 9 were sanctioned; and in 16 I adopted the course suggested by His Excellency the Governor General in Council of making over the land for a period to the creditor with a reversion to the debtor after the period should have expired. Many remarks upon this subject will be found scattered through the Report; general opinion would appear in favour of the restriction, and no ill effects upon credit seem to have been observed.

406.—The system of English record has been carried on in civil as well as in criminal cases, and has been duly noticed in the Criminal Report.

407.—Lastly, I would mention, that measures were taken during the year for issuing a revised edition of the Punjab Civil Code. During the five years it has been in use, its provisions have been amplified and modified by Circulars, and the time had arrived for incorporation of this new matter in the text of the Code. Mr. Temple, accordingly, prepared a draft revision of the Code; this was submitted for the opinions of experienced officers, and the result has just been reported by myself to His Honor.

408.—In closing this report I have to add that, the acknowledgment of my personal obligation to the officers of the Punjab Civil Administration, and the expression of my high estimate of their merits with which I concluded my Criminal Report are equally applicable in this Department.

E. THORNTON,

Judicial Commissioner.

(COPY.)

NO. 215.

To

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER

FOR THE PUNJAB.

DATED Lahore, 12*th April*, 1860.

SIR,

Judicial Dept.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Report on the administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab for 1859, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, to notice the creditable punctuality with which it was rendered by your predecessor, and to make the following brief comments on the several divisions :—

DELHIE DIVISION.

2.—His Honor, after weighing the palliation put forward by the Commissioner, continues to think the average length of time, viz. 53 days, taken by the Tehseeldar of the southern pergunnah much too great; and he is to be informed of the dissatisfaction with which the delay is viewed by Government. The above remark is applicable to the dilatory settlement of cases by the officers stationed at Kurnal. The paucity of appeals to the Commissioner's Court is somewhat remarkable. His Honor concurs in the observations made by the Commissioner (para. 28,) regarding the great advantage of ascertaining the wishes of the people prior to the determination of new legal measures. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a great improvement has taken place during the year, in this department, under Mr. Brandreth's careful superintendence; and many of his suggestions are valuable.

HISSAR DIVISION.

3.—Observing the small amount of work to be performed, the Lieutenant-Governor had a right to expect that an equal improvement would be visible in the Hissar division. But His Honor considers that the Commissioner's report shows that the progress is unequal to that effected in Delhie. In particular, the district of Sirsa requires to be watched.

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

4.—His Honor notices with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the very large number of cases for decision, they were disposed of with greater despatch than in the year preceding, but the Commissioner has omitted to give in the body of the report the exact duration of cases in each District; you will be good enough to insist on this being done for the future. His Honor coincides in Mr. Barnes's remarks (para. 100) deprecating the sale of land in satisfaction of the decrees of Civil Courts. The administration of Civil justice in the Cis-Sutlej States has always been entitled to eulogy. During the past year it has improved. The mass of work performed, the expedition with which cases have been decided, and the general soundness of the judgments passed, are all points which deserve to be mentioned to the credit of the Commissioner and his subordinates.

TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES

5.—The number of cases disposed of during the year exceeds even that which has already attracted attention in the Cis-Sutlej States. His Honor desires that the remark of the Commissioner in reference to the numerous cases struck off in default, by the Tehseeldar of Jullundur, may meet with the attention of the District Officer. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees in the sensible observation made by the Commissioner (para. 131), on the value of arbitration in civil causes, *under judicious and vigilant control.*

His Honor desires that the defects pointed out in the method of issuing certificates of decrees in the Kangra and Jullundur districts may be rectified. The working of the Civil Courts in the Trans-Sutlej States, appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be satisfactory; whatever faults in details may exist, will doubtless be speedily corrected by Mr. Melvill the Commissioner.

UMRITSUR.

6.—His Honor is glad to be able to concur with the Commissioner in the opinion that, on the whole, an improvement has taken place in the Courts of this division. But the Lieutenant-Governor is still wholly opposed to licensing the practise of attorneys; nor can His Honor assent to the arguments, which incline the Commissioner to advocate the transfer of jurisdiction in suits for landed rights, from the Revenue, to the Civil Courts. But the proposal to strengthen the Tehseel establishments (para. 230), at the expense of the Tulubana, may be adopted as early as may be convenient.

LAHORE DIVISION.

7.—The actual number of cases disposed of, has not been noticed, which is inconvenient. His Honor approves of the plan adopted in this division, (as in Amritsur also) of calling for several cases of the subordiuate Courts, and pointing out irregularities of procedure, or erroneous judgments. The effect must be to raise the standard of administration. With reference to the large number of cases remanded for further investigation, His Honor remarks that the supervision maintained by the Commissioner appears to have been vigorous and active. Mr. Temple's work was thoroughly well done. His observations on the characters of the Tehseeldars give an unfavorable impression regarding the efficiency of these important functionaries, and I am prominently to request that you will, so far as it concerns your department, endeavour to procure the appointment of qualified men only.

RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

8.—The Commissioner, Mr. C. B. Saunders, has furnished no report. He furnished none last year for the Delhie division, of which he was then Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he can characterize this repeated omission only as a serious dereliction of duty both towards the Government from which he withholds an account of his stewardship, and towards his subordinates whom he consigns, so far as in him lies, to unmerited obscurity. In this division the great amount of litigation in zillah Shahpoor has attracted His Honor's attention.

9.—Regarding the Leia, Mooltan and Peshawur divisions, I am to state that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the favorable judgment passed on the conduct of Civil business within them, by your predecessor.

10.—The important reforms introduced by your predecessor, and described in the concluding remarks of his report, have not, in His Honor's opinion, yet had a trial sufficiently long to test their merits; but their initiation, and the ability and industry with which the department of Civil justice has been directed, entitle Mr. Thornton to the same cordial expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks and approbation which has already been accorded to labours equally successful in the administration and amelioration of the Criminal Law.

11.—In further reports, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish that the total number of suits on the file, disposed of, and remaining for decision, their value and the average value of suits, the average time occupied in their decision, with other leading statistics, should be noted in the concluding summary.

12.—The report and this communication, should be printed without delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) **R. H. DAVIES,**

Secretary to Government Punjab.

(True Copy,)

R. H. HAVILAND,

Superintendent.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *OF THE ENTIRE CIVIL BUSINESS OF*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Number of cases on the file.						Number of		
Number.	Division.	District.	Number of cases pending at the close of last year.	Number of cases instituted. Original.	Appeal.	Total.	Received by transfer.	Total number of cases on the file.	*In favor of plaintiff.* By trial. In full.	In part.	By consent. In full.
1	Delhi Division.	Delhi, ...	1858 ...	3,341	9	3,350	352	3,702	182	380	654
			1859 795	7,597	98	7,695	1	8,491	572	701	1,461
2		Goorgaon, ...	1858 ...	2,521	23	2,544	2	2,546	271	115	102
			1859 452	5,503	138	5,701	14	6,167	698	393	1,338
3		Kurnaul, ...	1858 ...	823	36	859	...	859	188	158	...
			1859 229	1,679	105	1,784	1	2,014	156	278	224
		Total, ...	1858 ...	6,685	68	6,753	354	7,107	641	653	756
			1859 1,476	14,839	341	15,180	16	16,672	1,426	1,372	3,023
		Difference, ...									
4	Hissar Division.	Hissar, ... ½ of ...	1858 ...	695	24	719	...	719	85	90	61
			1859 50	1,581	69	1,650	2	1,702	94	206	226
5		Jhujjur, ... ½ of ...	1858 ...	815	17	632	...	832	..	474	.
			1859 67	1,501	62	1,563	...	1,630	144	242	142
6		Rohtuck, ... ½ of ..	1858 ...	1,085	17	1,102	...	1,102	132	231	171
			1859 47	1,538	71	1,609	...	1,656	175	217	265
7		Sirsa, ... ½ of ...	1858 48	1,178	15	1,193	...	1,236	300	...	150
			1859 76	1,385	52	1,437	4	1,517	157	177	262
		Total, ½ of ...	1858 43	3,773	73	3,846	...	3,889		2,087	...
			1859 240	6,005	254	6,259	6	6,505	570	842	895
		Difference, ...									
8	Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballa, ...	1858 153	3,307	333	3,640	9	3,802	352	736	367
			1859 67	4,585	284	4,869	7	4,943	381	790	400
9		Loodiana, ...	1858 922	2,411	345	2,717	12	3,690	804	429	418
			1859 34	6,431	328	6,759	2	6,795	844	812	1,032
10		Thaneysur, ...	1858 9	2,073	156	2,228	...	2,237	540	272	305
			1859 7	2,419	209	2,628	...	2,635	262	359	364
11		Simla, ...	1858 27	1,481	1	1,482	1	1,510	520	225	155
			1859 44	1,918	5	1,923	2	1,969	441	456	237
		Total, ...	1858 1,111	9,272	834	10,106	22	11,230	1,806	1,662	1,245
			1859 152	15,353	826	16,179	11	16,342	1,928	2,417	2,033
		Difference, ...	—959	+6,081	—8	+6,073	—11	+5,103	+122	+755	+788
12	Trans-Sutlej States.	Jullundhur, ...	1858 763	2,400	247	2,647	13	3,423	309	641	264
			1859 *193	9,207	333	9,540	6	9,739	479	1,378	619
13		Hoshiarpore, ...	1858 109	2,340	210	2,550	...	2,659	335	850	139
			1859 88	9,013	447	9,460	3	9,551	450	1,763	496
14		Kangra, ...	1858 48	2,340	61	2,401	1	2,450	635	531	430
			1859 85	3,756	49	3,805	2	3,892	726	1,081	546
		Total, ...	1858 920	7,080	518	7,598	14	8,532	1,279	2,022	833
			1859 366	21,976	829	22,805	11	23,182	1 655	4,222	1,661
		Difference, ...	—554	+14,896	+311	+15,207	—3	+14,650	+376	+2,200	+828

539	72	630	8	52	392	2,515	795	44,234	17
2,165	425	1,379	19	195	53	6,917	1,521	2,42,859	35
827	42	681	22	34	...	2,094	452	46,427	22
1,554	237	1,661	42	167	...	6,090	77	1,25,160	20
..	79	186	4	12	3	6,027	229	10,773	17
526	235	407	6	39	1	1,871	142	65,019	34
1,360	193	1,497	32	98	395	5,236	1,476	1,01,434	20
4,245	897	3,447	67	401	54	14,878	1,740	4,33,038	29
109	45	247	...	29	3	666	50	15,864	23
436	161	462	...	93	7	1,678	17	18,641	11
...	74	176	1	29	11	754	67	24,373	32
334	205	250	6	52	13	1,375	242	36,529	26
201	39	255	2	22	2	1,053	47	37,104	35
402	193	269	2	38	6	1,501	89	30,186	19
74	37	373	6	133	78	1,082	76	32,174	28
174	220	375	4	125	3	1,494	20	36,088	24
...	195	1,051	9	213	94	3,555	240	1,09,515	30
1,346	779	1,356	12	398	29	6,108	368	1,21,444	19
949	626	599	15	65	26	3,709	67	1,03,009	27
940	809	684	15	236	26	4,255	662	1,23,247	29
669	715	757	4	231	30	3,617	34	2,44,727	67
1,149	1,432	1,143	34	205	34	6,651	110	99,007	13
202	277	587	13	33	1	2,229	7	30,669	14
437	496	578	3	78	2	2,577	56	40,947	16
171	69	173	9	143	1	1,465	44	28,532	19
191	85	202	18	245	4	1,875	90	45,932	29
1,991	1,687	2,116	41	472	67	11,020	152	4,00,937	36
2,717	2,822	2,607	70	764	66	15,358	918	3,09,133	20
+726	+1,135	+491	+29	+292	—1	+4,338	+766	—97,804	—16
539	542	835	7	58	34	3,195	194	2,56,429	80
1,469	809	1,402	14	124	24	6,294	3,421	1,89,581	30
217	454	507	27	15	27	2,544	88	57,690	23
2,061	1,111	1,491	37	24	15	7,428	2,103	1,59,874	23
227	347	141	...	36	18	2,347	85	46,081	19
542	414	244	7	145	16	3,705	171	1,22,598	33
983	1,343	1,483	34	109	79	8,086	367	3,60,200	44
4,072	2,334	3,137	58	293	55	17,432	5,695	4,72,003	27
+3,089	+991	+1,654	+24	+184	+24	+9,346	+5,328	+1,11,803	—17

15	Umritsur, ...	1858	88	6,310	343	6,653	34	6,775	1,304	810	536
		1859	*291	7,247	396	7,643	693	8,627	899	998	557
16	Goordaspoor, ...	1858	84	4,147	311	4,458	8	4,550	889	926	338
		1859	50	7,765	382	8,147	19	8,216	649	1,487	881
17	Sialkote, ...	1858	82	2,603	103	2,706	10	2,798	231	289	347
		1859	24	4,370	116	4,486	6	4,516	303	672	496
	Total, ...	1858	254	13,060	757	13,817	52	14,123	2,424	2,025	1,205
		1859	365	19,382	894	20,276	718	21,359	1,851	3,157	1,034
	Difference, ...		+111	+6,322	+137	+6,459	+666	+7,236	−573	+1,132	+720
18	Lahore, ...	1858	178	3,982	263	4,245	26	4,449	463	527	587
		1859	162	7,052	292	7,344	16	7,522	777	1,132	795
19	Goojranwalla, ...	1858	102	2,357	114	2,471	19	2,652	165	528	238
		1859	60	4,357	130	4,487	13	4,560	203	795	300
20	Ferozepoor, ...	1858	96	2,597	163	2,760	2	2,858	190	441	586
		1859	37	4,006	136	4,142	8	4,187	322	630	414
	Total,	1858	436	8,936	540	9,476	47	9,959	818	1,496	1,411
		1859	259	15,415	558	15,973	37	16,269	1,302	2,557	1,509
	Difference, ...		−177	+6,479	+18	+6,497	−10	+6,310	+484	+1,061	+98
21	Rawul Pindee,... ...	1858	21	733	47	780	8	809	119	117	65
		1859	24	2,186	104	2,290	4	2,318	289	366	312
22	Jhelum, ...	1858	16	1,295	70	1,365	11	1,392	142	265	135
		1859	18	2,575	108	2,683	5	2,706	278	553	183
23	Goojrat, ...	1858	29	1,840	70	1,910	39	1,978	190	400	212
		1859	32	4,004	147	4,151	10	4,193	253	711	301
24	Shahpoor, ...	1858	51	2,503	188	2,691	369	3,111	242	353	187
		1859	47	7,300	233	7,533	3	7,583	381	767	367
	Total, ...	1858	117	6,371	375	6,746	427	7,290	693	1,135	599
		1859	121	16,065	592	16,657	22	16,800	1,201	2,397	1,163
	Difference, ...		+4	+9,694	+217	+9,911	+405	+9,510	+508	+1,262	+564
25	Leiah, ...	1858	61	2,129	85	2,214	4	2,270	519	766	
		1859	58	5,356	70	5,426	...	5,484	726	1,504	495
26	Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	1858	57	2,102	45	2,147	159	2,363	298	193	589
		1859	43	2,909	14	2,923	...	2,966	220	444	727
27	Dera Ismail Khan, ...	1858	75	2,315	46	2,361	5	2,441	320	200	362
		1859	*48	3,967	40	4,007	2	4,057	465	523	635
	Total, ...	1858	193	6,546	176	6,722	168	7,083	1,137	1,159	901
		1859	149	12,232	124	12,356	2	12,507	1,411	2,471	1,857
	Difference, ...		−44	+5,686	−52	+5,634	−166	+5,424	+274	+1,312	+956

Umritsur Division. Lahore Division. Rawul Pindee Division. Leiah Division.

245	1,124	1,550	43	812	37	6,408	330	1,94,983	30
700	1,432	896	296	1,008	758	6,786	1,083	2,19,117	32
334	1,193	790	2	14	14	4,486	50	65,709	15
1,626	1,305	1,216	222	743	7	8,129	80	1,70,565	22
375	417	846	11	245	13	2,761	24	57,017	21
802	721	966	12	290	12	4,202	242	98,129	23
954	2,734	3,186	56	1,071	64	13,655	404	3,17,709	23
3,128	3,458	3,078	530	2,041	777	19,177	1,405	4,96,811	26
+2,174	+724	—108	+474	+970	+713	+5,522	+1,001	+1,79,102	+3
631	630	912	50	454	33	4,254	162	1,13,431	26
976	849	1,223	167	917	30	6,836	656	1,85,169	27
376	949	113	24	162	37	2,555	60	58,357	22
880	1,008	814	58	211	32	4,269	259	1,24,813	29
397	498	483	32	194	...	2,821	37	75,839	26
1,016	788	583	42	344	10	4,080	88	99,518	24
1,404	2,077	1,508	106	810	70	9,630	259	2,47,627	25
2,872	2,645	2,570	267	1,472	72	15,194	1,003	4,09,500	27
+1,468	+568	+1,062	+161	+662	+2	+5,564	+744	+1,61,873	+2
72	142	186	29	33	22	763	24	15,448	21
220	415	519	37	112	9	2,270	39	37,041	16
110	288	325	11	94	4	1,370	18	18,892	14
349	395	540	12	314	11	2,624	71	41,308	16
334	359	314	1	119	17	1,929	32	27,904	14
1,016	805	560	3	772	1	3,821	371	80,666	21
483	387	889	7	124	392	2,672	47	57,912	19
1,002	780	1,709	21	592	20	5,619	1,944	1,06,412	19
999	1,176	1,714	48	370	435	6,734	121	1,20,156	17
2,587	2,395	3,328	73	1,190	41	14,334	2,425	2,65,427	18
+1,588	+1,219	+1,614	+25	+820	+394	+7,600	+2,304	+1,45,271	+1
...	285	542	11	91	7	2,214	58	36,045	16
662	664	872	61	309	2	5,293	189	96,718	18
290	328	393	20	94	165	2,155	43	34,773	16
505	553	261	90	119	4	2,919	43	50,990	17
346	358	629	85	90	2	2,390	49	33,251	13
587	551	785	273	141	4	3,960	93	43,391	11
636	971	1,564	116	275	174	6,759	150	1,04,069	15
1,754	1,768	1,918	424	569	10	12,172	325	1,91,099	15
+1,118	+797	+354	+308	+294	—164	+5,413	+175	+87,030	...

* Cases pending at the close of 1858 were 330. The descrepancy is not explained in the divisional return.

* 49 cases were pending at the close of 1858, the difference of one case is not explained.

28	Mooltan Division.	Mooltan, ...	1858	2	1,197	64	1,264	3	1,266	126	200	125
			1859	30	1,570	63	1,633	...	1,663	131	324	327
29		Jhung, ...	1858	17	1,091	28	1,119	...	1,136	142	178	112
			1859	36	3,838	59	3,897	...	3,933	454	1,007	223
30		Googaira, ...	1858	25	1,548	116	1,664	...	1,689	125	580	10
			1859	42	4,541	109	4,650	...	4,692	180	891	318
31		Mozuffurgurh	1858	2	1,141	16	1,157	6	1,165	100	151	490
			1859	10	2,713	34	2,747	...	2757	160	532	506
		Total, ...	1858	46	4,977	224	5,201	9	5,256	493	1,109	737
			1859	118	12,662	265	12,927	...	13,045	925	2,754	1,374
		Difference, ...		+72	+7,685	+41	+7,726	—9	+7,789	+432	+1,645	+637
32	Peshawur Division.	Peshawur, ...	1858	74	1,452	40	1,492	4	1,570	413	297	133
			1859	51	2,769	155	2,924	...	2,975	564	476	593
33		Huzara, ...	1858	16	969	20	989	...	1,005	428	207	...
			1859	17	1,729	42	1,771	...	1,788	239	227	300
34		Kohat, ...	1858	9	271	10	281	...	290	71	24	42
			1859	9	394	7	401	...	410	73	28	113
		Total, ...	1858	99	2,692	70	2,762	4	2,865	912	528	175
			1859	77	4,892	204	5,096	...	5,173	876	731	1,006
		Difference, ...		—22	+2,200	+134	+2,334	—4	+2,308	—36	+203	+831
		Grand Total, exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions, ...	1858	3,176	58,934	3,494	62,428	743	66,347	9,562	11,136	7,106
			1859	1,607	1,17,977	4,292	1,22,269	801	1,24,677	11,149	20,706	12,537
		Difference, ...		—1,569	+59,043	+798	+59,841	+58	+58,330	+1,587	+9,570	+5,431
		Grand Total for 1859, inclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions, ...		3,323	1,38,821	4,887	1,43,708	823	1,47,854	13,145	22,920	16,455

I.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEARS 1858 *AND* 1859.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CASES DISPOSED OF.								TIME OCCUPIED.		
tiff. / fession. / In part.	In favor of defendant.	By Razeenama.	By non-suit.	Struck off on default.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Total number of days occupied in the original and appeal suits disposed of excluding transfers.	Average number of days for each suit.	
103	171	433	2	65	11	1,325	30	14,704	12	
272	206	293	...	108	1	1,661	1	37,082	22	
206	136	289	3	28	6	1,094	36	20,624	19	
674	599	846	13	69	5	3,885	43	1,20,620	31	
100	218	500	11	98	5	1,642	42	17,936	11	
1,136	500	1,228	13	193	7	4,459	226	1,19,019	26	
187	129	69	1	26	2	1,153	10	10,105	8	
592	273	512	...	141	1	2,716	40	42,165	15	
596	654	1,291	17	217	24	5,114	118	63,369	12	
2,674	1,578	2,879	26	511	14	12,721	310	3,18,886	25	
+2,078	+924	+1,588	+9	+294	—10	+7,607	+192	+2,55,517	+13	
111	158	326	19	59	3	1,516	51	36,918	24	
239	387	467	45	185	...	2,956	19	70,172	23	
...	225	106	1	21	...	988	17	11,481	11	
352	312	150	7	92	...	1,679	100	16,373	10	
6	41	42	4	46	5	276	9	6,159	21	
33	39	56	16	42	...	400	10	5,990	15	
117	424	474	24	126	8	2,780	77	54,458	19	
624	738	673	68	319	...	5,035	138	92,535	18	
+507	+314	+199	+44	+193	—8	+2,255	+61	+38,077	—1	
7,680	11,066	13,336	442	3,450	921	63,778	1,648	16,66,664	26	
20,428	17,738	20,190	1,516	7,159	1,035	1,11,423	12,219	25,55,394	23	
+12,748	+6,672	+6,854	+1,074	+3,709	+114	+47,645	+10,571	+8,88,730	—3	
26,019	19,414	24,993	1,595	7,868	1,118	1,32,409	14,327	31,09,876	23	

E. THORNTON,

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

No.

STATEMENT OF SUITS *SETTLED BY ARBITRATION IN THE DIVI-*

1	2	3		4	5
Number.	Division.	DISTRICT.		Unreservedly confirmed.	Partly confirmed.
1	Delhi Division.	Delhi, ...	1858	274	10
			1859	401	30
2		Goorgaon, ...	1858	12	181
			1859	20	410
3		Kurnaul, ...	1858	91	11
			1859	180	7
		Total, ...	1858	377	202
			1859	601	447
		Difference, ...		+224	+245
4	Hissar Division.	Hissar, ...	½ of 1858	26	3
			1859	63	11
5		Jhujjur, ...	½ of 1858	39	...
			1859	132	6
6		Rohtuck, ...	½ of 1858	146	4
			1859	171	15
7		Sirsa, ...	½ of 1858	114	7
			1859	142	43
		Total, ...	½ of 1858		
			1859	508	75
		Difference, ...			
8	Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballa, ...	1858	481	29
			1859	504	14
9		Loodiana, ...	1858	255	22
			1859	517	32
10		Thaneysur, ...	1858	133	11
			1859	132	8
11		Simla, ...	1858	33	4
			1859	8	16
		Total, ...	1858	902	66
			1859	1,161	70
		Difference, ...		+259	+4
12	Trans-Sutlej States.	Jullundhur, ...	1858	331	13
			1859	584	18
13		Hooshiarpoor, ...	1858	228	26
			1859	279	39
14		Kangra, ...	1858	49	1
			1859	383	18
		Total, ...	1858	608	40
			1859	1,246	75
		Difference, ...		+638	+35

1	285
6	437
17	210
50	480
...	102
4	191
18	597
60	1,108
+42	+511
2	31
1	75
2	41
2	140
...	150
2	188
1	122
18	203
23	606
17	527
20	538
24	301
42	591
5	149
9	149
2	39
1	25
48	1,016
72	1,303
+24	+287
4	348
12	614
18	272
8	326
...	50
7	408
22	670
27	1,348
+5	+678

15	Umritsur Division.	Umritsur,...	1858	215	104
			1859	217	150
16		Goordaspore, ...	1858	263	298
			1859	716	29
17		Sealkote, ...	1858	162	15
			1859	406	16
		Total, ...	1858	640	417
			1859	1,339	195
		Difference, ...		+699	—222
18	Lahore Division.	Lahore, ...	1858	430	21
			1859	520	19
19		Goojranwalla, ...	1858	199	16
			1859	257	16
20		Ferozepore, ...	1858	230	8
			1859	503	28
		Total, ...	1858	859	45
			1859	1,280	63
		Difference, ...		+421	+18
21	Rawul Pindee Division.	Rawul Pindee, ...	1858	45	2
			1859	129	3
22		Jhelum, ...	1858	81	.
			1859	246	15
23		Goojrat, ...	1858	113	9
			1859	223	58
24		Shahpoor, ...	1858	200	8
			1859	280	9
		Total,	1858	439	19
			1859	878	85
		Difference, ...		+439	+66
25	Leia Division.	Leia, ...	1858	593	2
			1859	381	26
26		Dera Ismail Khan, ...	1858	284	12
			1859	242	49
27		Dera Gazee Khan, ...	1858	140	...
			1859	108	...
		Total, ...	1858	1,017	14
			1859	731	75
		Difference, ..		—286	+61

2	321
4	371
101	662
3	748
2	179
14	436
105	1,162
21	1,555
—84	+393
7	458
20	559
4	219
3	276
17	255
23	554
28	932
46	1,389
+18	+457
...	47
1	133
16	97
3	264
1	123
2	283
6	214
6	295
23	481
12	975
—11	+494
...	595
3	410
4	300
3	294
...	140
...	108
4	1,035
6	812
+2	—223

28	Mooltan Division.	Mooltan, ...	1858	2	1
			1859	20	184
29		Jhung, ...	1858	49	5
			1859	313	22
30		Googaira, ...	1858	59	12
			1859	101	712
31		Mozuffurgurh, ...	1858	94	4
			1859	253	12
		Total, ...	1858	204	22
			1859	687	930
		Difference, ...		+483	+908
32	Peshawur Division.	Peshawur, ...	1858	63	...
			1859	88	3
33		Huzara, ...	1858	19	...
			1859	71	11
34		Kohat, ...	1858	18	...
			1859	8	2
		Total, ...	1858	100	...
			1859	167	16
		Difference, ...		+67	+16
Grand Total exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions, ...			1858	4,769	623
			1859	7,489	1,509
		Difference, ...		+2,720	+886
Grand Total for 1859, inclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions, ...				8,598	2,031

II.

SIONS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEARS 1858 *AND* 1859.

6	7	8
Set aside.	Total.	REMARKS.
...	3	
1	205	
2	56	
4	339	
4	75	
26	839	
2	100	
2	267	
8	234	
33	1,650	
+25	+1,416	
1	64	
...	91	
...	19	
...	82	
...	18	
...	10	
1	101	
...	183	
—1	+82	
239	5,631	
217	9,215	
—22	+3,584	
300	10,929	

No.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Courts of Deputy Commissioners.										Courts			
				Disposed of.										Disposed		
Number.	Division.	District.	Total cases on the file.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned for reinvestigation.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December.	Percentage of reversals to cases tried.	Average number of days taken in each case.	Date of oldest case pending.	Total cases on the file.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
											days.					
1	Delhi.	Delhi, ... 1858	9	4	1	1	1	7	2	14·28	39	Decr. 24, '58.	1	1	...	...
		1859	100	62	4	7	10	83	17	4·82	37	Sepr. 15, '59.	42	31	1	...
2		Goorgaon, ... 1858	23	8	5	4	3	20	3	25·00	11	Novr. 25, '58.	1	...	...	...
		1859	141	86	18	24	9	137	4	13·14	8	Decr. 29, '59.	42	16	1	1
3		Kurnaul, ... 1858	36	16	8	7	1	32	4	25·00	21	Do. 2, '58.	6	2	...	1
		1859	109	77	10	9	11	107	2	9·34	8	Novr. 21, '59.	74	42	3	6
		Total, ... 1858	68	28	14	12	5	59	9	23·74	23	Novr. 25.	8	3	...	1
		1859	350	225	32	40	30	327	23	9·78	17	Septr. 15.	158	89	5	7
		Difference, ...			The statistics for 1858 are not complete.											
4	Hissar.	Hissar, ... ½ of 1858	24	7	3	2	6	18	6	16·66	18	October 4,	9	4	...	1
		... 1859	75	45	17	7	6	75	...	22·66	14	.....	31	12	9	2
5		Jhujjur, ½ of 1858	17	12	1	3	1	17	..	5·88	11	.....	6	1	1	...
		... 1859	62	32	12	4	14	62	.	19·35	7	.....	75	41	8	14
6		Rohtuck, ½ of 1858	17	5	...	1	11	17	...	. .	1	.....	4	1	1	1
		1859	71	29	2	1	39	71	...	2·81	1	.....	68	30	9	11
7		Sirsa, . . ½ of 1858	15	5	2	...	8	15	..	13·38	9	.....	3	1	1	...
		... 1859	52	27	6	3	16	52	...	11·53	5	.....	47	14	8	9
		Total, ½ of 1858	73	29	6	6	26	67	6	9·00	9	October 4,	22	7	3	2
		... 1859	260	133	37	15	75	260	..	14·23	7	.....	221	97	34	36
		Difference, ...			The statistics for 1858 are not complete.											
8	Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballa, . . 1858	338	210	29	12	81	332	6	8·73	16	Decr. 11, '58.	249	170	32	18
		1859	289	184	26	18	50	278	11	9·35	11	Novr. 4, '59.	278	217	24	8
9		Loodiana, ... 1858	349	253	61	14	21	349	. .	17·47	11	.. ..	187	155	17	4
		1859	328	247	35	7	38	327	1	10·70	1	Decr. 31, '59.	367	297	25	18
10		Thaneysur, ... 1858	155	90	29	17	18	154	1	18·80	7	Novr. 13, '58.	112	86	12	7
		1859	209	145	40	7	15	207	2	19·32	15	Decr. 21, '59.	86	62	13	6
11		Simla, ... 1858	1	.	1	...	...	1	...	10·00	11	.....	57	39	6	5
		1859	5	2	2	1	...	5	...	40·00	20	.....	105	61	10	16
		Total, .. 1858	843	553	120	43	120	836	7	14·35	12	Novr. 13, '58.	605	450	67	34
		1859	831	578	103	33	103	817	14	12·60	8	Do. 4, '59.	836	637	72	48
		Difference, ...	−12	+25	−17	−10	−17	−19	+7	−1·75	−4	.....	+231	+187	+5	+14
12	Trans-Sutlej States.	Jullundhur, ... 1858	283	177	25	24	38	264	19	9·47	39	Novr. 10, '58.	171	90	12	27
		1859	352	164	20	28	32	244	108	8·19	49	Sept. 1, '59.	219	129	38	23
13		Hoshiarpore, 1858	220	138	31	19	26	214	6	14·48	26	Decr. 8, '58.	358	220	23	42
		1859	453	195	50	38	11	294	159	17·01	18	Sept. 6, '59.	311	202	47	43
14		Kangra, ... 1858	77	37	16	7	7	67	10	23·88	114	July 15, '58.	62	35	16	6
		1859	59	37	8	7	5	57	2	14·03	55	Decr. 4, '59.	82	50	15	12
		Total, ... 1858	580	352	72	50	71	545	35	13·21	59	July 15, '58.	591	345	51	76
		1859	864	396	78	73	48	595	269	13·11	40	Sept. 1, '59.	612	381	100	78
		Difference, ...	+284	+44	+6	+23	−23	+50	+234	−0·10	−19	.....	+21	+36	+49	+4

	1	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	41	1	2·44	12	Dec. 21, '59,	...	9	9	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	14	8	...	
...	...	1	...	...	Do. 11, '58.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	35	7	2·86	9	Do. 6, '59.	...	13	13	10	1	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	33·33	
1	4	2	...	10	Oct. 2, '58.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	71	8	4·22	21	Nov. 12, '59.	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1	5	3	...	24	Oct. 2,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	147	11	3·40	14	Nov. 12,	...	29	29	23	4	1	1	...	6	...	8	3	12·50	
3	8	1	...	6	Not given.	..	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	12	6	...	
8	31	...	29·0	6	...	...	12	12	10	1	...	...	1	2	...	8	2	...	
4	6	...	16·0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	73	2	1·6	6	Dec. 5,	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1	4	...	25·0	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	67	1	13·28	5	Dec. 8,	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1	3	...	33·33	10	...	...	3	3	1	..	...	2	...	2	...	28	14	100·00	
13	44	3	17·11	9	Nov. 21,	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
9	21	1	14·28	5	...	...	5	5	2	...	1	2	...	3	...	22	11	66·66	
48	215	6	15·81	6	Nov. 21,	...	30	30	28	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	1	...	
28	248	1	12·91	4	Dec. 28, '58.	...	50	50	45	3	1	...	1	5	...	4	2	...	
24	273	5	8·79	3	Do. 6, '59.	...	33	33	32	1	..	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	
9	185	2	9·18	3	Do. 28, '58.	...	44	44	37	7	...	...	...	7	...	8	2	...	
24	304	3	6·86	3	Do. 17, '59.	...	38	38	35	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	50·00	Novr. 30, '59
5	110	2	10·90	3	Do. 23, '58.	...	19	19	18	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	
4	85	1	16·29	4	Do. 27, '59.	...	14	14	12	2	...	...	...	2	...	7	2	...	
7	57	...	10·52	4	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	103	2	9·70	4	Dec. 17, '59.	...	8	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	Decr. 16, '59
49	600	5	11·16	4	Dec. 23, '58.	...	122	122	109	11	1	...	1	13	...	5	2	...	
68	825	11	8·72	3	Do. 6, '59.	...	93	93	86	4	...	1	...	5	2	3	1	20·00	
+19	+225	+6	−2·44	−1	...	...	−29	−29	−23	−7	−1	+1	−1	−8	+2	−2	−1	+20·00	
...	129	42	9·30	108	Mar. 20, '58.	...	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	190	29	20·00	77	Oct. 3, '59.	...	25	25	18	6	...	1	...	7	...	36	35	14·28	
...	284	74	8·09	117	May 3, '58.	...	43	43	40	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	2	...	
...	292	19	16·09	90	Augt. 2, '59.	1	21	22	19	3	...	...	...	3	...	8	5	...	
...	57	*4	28·07	54	Do. 11. '58.	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	77	5	19·48	55	Nov. 1, '59.	...	7	7	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	3	...	
...	470	120	10·85	107	Mar. 20,	...	67	67	64	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	
...	559	53	17·88	81	Augt. 2,	1	53	54	43	10	...	1	...	11	...	22	18	90·09	
	+89	−67	+7·03	−26	...	+1	−14	−13	−21	+8	...	+1	...	+9	−1	+20	+17	+9·09	

15	Umritsur.	Umritsur, ...	1858	357	253	15	5	84	357	...	4·20	21	.....	447	334	33	8
			1859	*396	254	30	6	97	387	6	7·75	8	Decr. 7, '59.	344	271	20	11
16		Goordaspore,...	1858	311	173	17	6	115	311	...	5·47	1	.....	125	110	9	1
			1859	382	202	28	9	143	382	..	7·33	1	.....	148	125	7	5
17		Sealkoto, ...	1858	103	75	10	5	12	102	1	9·80	16	Decr. 8, '58.	72	60	3	..
			1859	117	73	13	8	22	116	1	11·29	21	Do. 12, '59.	48	41	1	2
		Total, ...	1858	771	501	42	16	211	770	1	5·45	12	Decr. 7.	644	504	45	9
			1859	895	529	71	23	262	885	7	8 02	10	Do. 12.	540	437	28	18
		Difference, ...		+124	+28	+29	+7	+51	+115	+6	2·57	—2	.....	—104	—67	—17	+9
18	Lahore.	Lahore,... ...	1858	266	185	40	17	24	266	...	9·02	11	.....	330	136	123	10
			1859	292	212	19	18	43	292	...	6·60	8	.....	251	136	22	26
19		Goojranwalla,	1858	116	67	18	5	25	115	1	15·51	6	Not given.	68	30	20	2
			1859	131	78	8	7	37	130	1	6·15	11	Do.	70	39	2	2
20		Ferozepore, ...	1858	164	77	29	6	51	163	1	17·79	15	Do.	162	108	31	10
			1859	137	56	15	5	60	136	1	11·03	11	Do.	141	80	6	9
		Total, ...	1858	546	329	87	28	100	544	2	15·99	11	.....	560	274	180	22
			1859	560	346	42	30	140	558	2	7·53	10	.....	462	255	30	37
		Difference, ...		+14	+17	—45	+2	+40	+14	...	—8·46	—1	.....	—98	—19	—150	+15
21	Jhelum.	Rawul Pindee,	1858	47	24	3	5	15	47	...	6·39	7	.....	43	27	5	7
			1859	104	53	10	3	38	104	...	9·61	4	.....	54	28	6	3
22		Jhelum, ...	1858	72	36	10	15	11	72	...	13·89	13	.....	56	24	5	22
			1859	108	58	12	6	32	108	...	11·11	6	.....	80	52	3	8
23		Goojrat, ...	1858	70	40	11	3	16	70	...	15 71	7	... ..	91	51	5	25
			1859	147	85	9	16	36	146	1	6·16	3	Decr. 20, '59.	88	53	3	7
24		Shahpore, ...	1858	190	95	18	9	55	177	13	10·16	57	June. 23, '58.	59	20	6	28
			1859	246	125	23	9	54	211	35	10 90	63	Aug. 4, '59.	107	56	4	12
		Total, ..	1858	379	195	†42	32	97	366	13	46 15	11	June 23.	240	122	21	82
			1859	605	321	54	34	160	569	36	9 49	19	August 4.	329	189	16	80
		Difference, ...		+226	+126	+12	+2	+63	+203	+23	—36·66	+8	.....	+80	+67	—5	—52
25	Leiah.	Leiah, ...	1858	85	48	2	5	28	83	2	2·40	12	Decr. 7, '54.	34	19	14	1
			1859	72	44	4	5	18	71	1	5·63	14	Decr. 9, '59.	40	14	2	3
26		Dera Ghazee Khan, .. .	1858	46	30	5	6	...	41	5	12·19	18	.....	33	16	14	1
			1859	19	15	3	1	..	19	..	15·79	22	.. ..	37	14	2	...
27		Dera Ismail Khan, ...	1858	47	23	12	1	10	46	1	26 09	20	Novr. 20, '58.	40	25	14	...
			1859	41	20	2	3	11	36	5	5 55	22	Do. 11. '59.	21	13		...
		Total, ...	1858	178	101	19	12	38	170	8	11·18	17	.. ...	107	60	42	2
			1859	132	79	9	9	29	126	6	7·14	19	.....	98	41	4	3
		Difference, ...		—46	—22	—10	—3	—9	—44	—2	—4·04	+2	.....	—9	—19	—38	+9

† 3 Cases transferred.

70	445	2	7·41	27	Dec. 27, '58.	...	106	106	82	10	4	2	2	18	6	8	4	11·11	
41	343	1	5·83	11	Do. 15, 59	6	81	87	58	14	2	7	3	26	3	14	5	26·92	Novr. 30, '59.
4	124	1	7·26	25	Do. 14, '58.	...	28	28	22	...	2	3	...	5	1	7	2	60·00	
11	148	...	4·73	7	„	1	34	35	31	2	...	1	...	3	1	3	1	33·33	Decr. 22, '59.
8	71	1	4·22	31	Dec. 23, '58.	...	6	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	
4	48	...	2·08	14	„	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
82	640	4	7·03	27	Dec. 14,	...	140	140	109	11	6	5	2	24	7	7	6	20·83	
56	539	1	5·19	10	Do. 15,	7	120	127	94	16	2	8	3	29	4	14	4	27·58	
—26	—101	—3	—1·84	—17	„	+7	—20	—13	—15	+5	—4	+3	+1	+5	—3	+7	—2	+6·75	
54	323	7	38·08	14	Dec. 24, '58.	...	101	101	81	13	2	3	1	19	1	7	4	15·79	
67	251	...	8·76	14	„	1	43	44	25	10	4	2	...	16	3	15	13	12·50	Octr. 4, 1859.
10	68	...	38·23	28	„	...	17	17	15	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	3	50·00	
27	70	...	2·86	11	„	...	8	8	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	100·00	
12	161	1	19·25	...	„	1	38	39	34	3	1	1	...	5	...	3	1	20·00	
46	141	...	4·25	11	„	...	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
76	552	8	32·61	...	Dec. 24,	1	156	157	130	17	3	5	1	26	1	5	4	19·23	
140	462	...	6·49	13	„	1	68	69	49	10	4	3	...	17	3	10	8	17·65	
+64	—90	—8	—28·12	+19	„	...	—88	—88	—81	—7	+1	—2	—1	—9	+2	+5	+4	—1·58	
...	39	4	18·00	43	Oct. 13, '58.	...	6	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	...	
10	47	7	12·76	39	July 4, '59.	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	51	5	9·80	32	Oct. 20, '58.	...	10	10	8	...	...	1	1	2	...	11	1	50·00	
11	74	6	4·05	61	Nov. 15, '59.	...	6	6	4	...	1	1	...	2	...	13	8	50·00	
...	81	10	6·17	33	Do. 11, '58.	...	10	10	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	
8	71	17	4·22	69	July 29, '59.	...	9	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	Sept. 2, '59.
...	54	5	11·11	43	Nov. 22, '58.	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	78	29	5,13	88	July 6, '59.	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	225	24	9·33	37	Oct. 13, '58.	...	30	30	26	1	...	1	2	4	...	5	1	25·00	
35	270	59	5·92	68	July 4, '59.	...	27	27	24	...	1	1	...	2	1	4	2	50·00	
+35	+45	+35	—3·41	+31	„	...	—3	—3	—2	—1	+1	...	—2	—2	+1	—1	+1	+25·00	
...	34	...	41·18	12	„	...	13	13	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	
2	21	19	9·52	15	July 16, '59.	...	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	...	
...	31*	...	45·16	22	„	...	9	9	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	
3	19	18	10·53	57	June 21, '59.	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	39†	...	35·89	14		...	10	10	8	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	1	...	
2	15	6	...	59	June 8, '59.	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	104	...	40·38	16	„	...	32	32	28	1	1	...	2	4	...	4	1	...	
7	55	43	7·27	42	„	...	12	12	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	
+7	—49	+43	—33·11	+26	„	...	—20	—20	—17	...	—1	...	—2	—3	...	—1	...	...	

* 2 cases transferred.
† 1 ditto ditto.

28	MOOLTAN.	Mooltan, ...	1858	61	44	10	7	2	(a) 63	.	15 87	16	.....	50	31	13	5
			1859	63	35	7	13	8	63	..	11·11	21	.....	62	40	9	4
29		Jhung,	1858	28	22	4	1	1	28	..	14·28	9	.....	44	35	5	.
			1859	59	34	11	2	12	59	.	18·64	9	.....	45	29	4	4
30		Googaira, ..	1858	116	53	7	11	42	113	3	6·19	7	Decr. 22, '58.	76	62	10	2
			1859	112	76	5	4	27	112	.	4·46	5	....	48	46	.	1
31		Mozuffurgurh,	1858	10	8	4	..	4	16	.	25·00	4	. . .	16	16	.	...
			1859	34	14	3	10	5	32	2	9 37	5	Decr. 6, '59.	33	26	1	2
		Total, .	1858	224	127	25	19	49	220	3	11·36	9	Decr. 22.	186	144	28	7
			1859	268	159	26	29	52	266	2	9 77	10	Do. 6.	188	141	14	11
		Difference, ...		+44	+32	+1	+10	+3	+46	—1	—1·59	+1	.....	+2	—3	—14	+4
32	PESHAWUR.	Peshawur, ...	1858	46	38	7	1	...	46	..	15·22	11	..	20	4	1	1
			1859	155	106	17	25	7	155	...	10·97	14	.....	91	60	10	4
33		Huzara, ...	1858	22	10	6	6	...	22	...	27·27	34	.....	1	1	.	
			1859	42	29	3	6	4	42	..	7·14	7	.....	14	14	.	..
34		Kohat, ...	1858	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	38	.....	1	..	...	1
			1859	7	5	1	1	...	7	...	14·28	45	..	7	7	..	.
		Total, ...	1858	69	48	13	8	...	69	...	18 84	83	.....	22	5	1	2
			1859	204	140	21	32	11	204	..	10·29	66	.....	112	81	10	4
		Difference, ...		+135	+92	+8	+24	+11	+135	...	—8 35	—17	...	+90	+76	+9	+2
Grand total exclusive of Delhi & Hissar Divisions,			1858	3,590	2,206	420	208	686	3,520	†69	11·93	27	July 15.	2,964	1,904	435	232
			1859	4,359	2,548	401	263	805	4,020	‡336	10·05	22	June 23.	3,177	2,162	274	229
Difference, ...				+769	+342	—16	+55	+119	+500	+267	—1·88	—5	.....	+213	+258	—161	—3
Grand total for 1859 inclusive of Delhi & Hissar Divisions,				4,969	2,906	473	318	910	4,607	359	10·27	15	June 23.	3,556	2,348	313	272

a 1 case transferred to the Revenue Department.
† 1 ditto ditto ditto.
‡ 3 cases ditto ditto.

III.

APPEALS, FOR THE YEARS 1858 AND 1859.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
OF COMMISSIONERS.						COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.													
of.										*Disposed of.*									
Returned for reinvestigation.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December.	Percentage of reversals to cases tried.	Average number of days taken in each case.	Date of oldest case pending.	Pending on 1st January.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Appeals rejected without calling for the proceedings.	Orders confirmed.	Orders modified.	Orders reversed.	Returned for reinvestigation.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December.	Average duration of each appeal from the date of institution.	Average duration of each appeal from the date of receipt of proceedings.	Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.	Date of oldest case pending.
...	49	1	26·53	29	Decr. 9, '58.	...	11	11	8	...	2	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	
7	60	2	15·02	15	Do. 22, '59.	1	15	16	13	3	...	...	..	3	...	9	5	...	
...	40	4	12·50	19	Do. 4, '58.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	43	2	9·30	43	Do. 7, '59.	...	6	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	Sept. 23, '59.
...	74	2	13·51	* 26	Do. 23, '58.	...	21	21	19	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	50·00	
1	48	...	...	24	.....	...	7	7	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	
...	16	...	..	notgiven.	.....	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	32	1	3·12	7	Do. 7, '59,	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	179	7	15·64	..	Decr. 4, '58.	...	37	37	32	1	2	1	...	4	1	4	3	25·00	
17	183	5	7·65	23	Do. 7, '59.	1	30	31	26	4	...	...	...	4	1	6	3	...	
+17	+4	−2	−7·99	...	.....	+1	−7	−6	−6	+3	−2	−1	...	...	...	+2	...	−25·00	
...	6	14	16·67	328	Feby. 16, '57.	...	7	7	5	1	...	1	...	2	...	13	2	50·00	
16	90	1	11·11	232	Novr. 22, '59,	...	17	17	13	3	...	1	...	4	...	25	5	25·00	
...	1	...	...	70	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	...	...	257	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	19	.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	...	...	338	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	8	14	12·50	287	Feby. 16, '58.	...	8	8	6	1	..	1	...	2	...	22	11	50·00	
16	111	1	9·01	243	Novr. 22, '59.	...	17	17	13	3	...	1	...	4	...	25	5	25·00	
+16	+103	−13	−3·49	−44	.....	...	+9	+9	+7	+2	...	...	...	+2	...	+3	−6	−25·00	
207	2778	*182	15·66	59	Feby. 16, '57.	1	592	593	504	45	13	13	8	79	10	6	3	16·45	
339	3004	173	9·12	60	July 4, '59.	10	420	430	346	48	7	15	3	73	11	10	5	20·54	
+132	−226	−9	−6·54	+1	.....	+9	−172	−163	−158	+3	−6	+2	−5	−6	+1	+4	+2	+4·09	
433	3366	190	9·29	26	July 4, '58,	10	479	489	397	53	8	16	4	81	11	10	5	19·75	

* 4 cases were transferred to the Revenue Department.

E. THORNTON,

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AVERAGES AND PROPORTIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Time.						Per
Number.	Division.	Districts.	Total number of cases on the file (original and appeal suits.)	Number of cases disposed of, original and appeal suits.	Proportion of original and appeal suits instituted, to population.	Total number of days taken in the decision of the original and appeal suits disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Average number of days taken in each case disposed of (original and appeal) exclusive of transfers.	Longest time a suit was pending (original and appeal.)	Shortest time a suit was pending (original and appeal.)	Cases disposed of on confession of judgment, to total number decided.	Decrees in full, to total number of decrees.	Cases in favor of defendant or respondent to the number disposed of, exclusive of transfers.
1	Delhi Division.	Delhi, ... 1858	3,350	2,515	1 to 124	44,234	17	112	1	47·43	47·63	2·86
		1859	8,491	6,917	1 to 56	2,42,859	35	270	1	52·42	41·52	6·14
2		Goorgaon, ... 1858	2,546	2,094	... 268	46,427	22	123	1	44·36	28·36	2·00
		1859	6,167	6,090	1 to 116	1,25,160	20	75	1	47·47	51·11	3·72
3		Kurnaul, ... 1858	859	630	... 424	10,773	17	118	1	...	54·62	...
		1859	2,014	1,871	1 to 217	65,019	34	187	1	40·08	32·10	13·09
		Total, ... 1858	6,755	5,239	1 to 235	1,01,434	20	133	1	40·53	40·60	3·68
		1859	16,672	14,878	1 to 97	4,33,038	29	270	1	48·85	44·19	6·03
		Difference, ...										
4	Hissar Division.	Hissar, ... ½ of 1858	719	669	1 to 366	15,864	23	253	1	25·54	42·32	6·72
		½ of 1859	1,702	1,678	1 to 158	18,641	11	180	1	39·44	33·27	9·59
5		Jhujjur, ... ½ of 1858	832	765	1 to 220	24,373	32	107	1	...	31·37	8·75
		1859	1,630	1,375	1 to 117	36,529	26	149	3	34·61	33·17	14·89
6		Rohtuck, ... ½ of 1858	1,102	1,055	... 384	37,104	35	227	1	35·18	41·22	3·28
		1859	1,656	1,501	1 to 263	30,186	19	237	1	42·61	40·60	12·42
7		Sirsa, ... ½ of 1858	1,236	1,116	... 103	32,174	28	199	1	21·53	86·11	3·41
		1859	1,517	1,494	1 to 86	36,088	24	124	1	29·11	54·41	14·72
		Total, ½ of 1858	3,889	3,649	1 to 268	1,09,515	30	253	1	27·67	50·56	5·54
		1859	6,505	6,108	1 to 159	1,21,444	19	237	1	36·68	40·10	12·75
		Difference, ...										
8	Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballah, ... 1858	3,776	3,709	1 to 216	1,03,009	27	401	1	35·18	29·90	16·87
		1859	4,943	4,265	1 to 160	1,23,247	29	202	1	31·49	31·10	19·01
9		Loodiana, ... 1858	3,651	3,617	1 to 193	2,44,727	67	437	1	30·22	42·51	19·76
		1859	6,795	6,651	1 to 78	99,007	13	134	1	32·79	48·89	21·53
10		Thaneysur, ... 1858	2,236	2,220	1 to 223	30,669	14	106	1	22·74	64·06	12·42
		1859	2,335	2,577	1 to 188	40,947	16	161	1	31·47	44·02	19·25
11		Simla, ... 1858	1,508	1,465	1 to 67	28,532	19	360	1	29·11	63·02	4·70
		1859	1,969	1,875	1 to 52	45,932	29	453	1	22·88	51·16	4·53
		Total, ... 1858	11,171	11,020	1 to 117	4,06,937	36	437	1	30·29	45·51	16·21
		1859	16,342	15,358	1 to 118	3,09,133	20	453	1	30·87	43·55	18·37
		Difference,... ...	+5,171	+4,338	+ 1	−97,804	−16	+16	...	+0·58	−1·96	+2·16
12	Trans-Sutlej States.	Jullundhur,... ... 1858	3,423	3,195	1 to 266	2,56,429	80	529	1	25·13	32·68	16·96
		1859	9,739	6,294	1 to 74	1,89,531	30	360	1	33·17	27·60	12·69
13		Hoshiarpoor, ... 1858	2,659	2,544	... 331	57,690	23	446	1	13·99	30·76	17·84
		1859	9,551	7,433	1 to 89	1,59,874	23	143	1	34·40	19·80	14·94
14		Kangra, ... 1858	2,450	2,347	... 299	46,081	19	254	1	27·99	58·42	14·79
		1859	3,892	3,705	1 to 188	1,22,598	33	169	3	29·36	43·93	11·17
		Total, ... 1858	8,532	8,086	1 to 299	3,60,200	44	529	1	29·13	41·27	16·61
		1859	23,182	17,432	1 to 99	4,72,003	27	360	1	32·88	29·42	13·38
		Difference,... ...	+14,650	+9,346	−200	+1,11,803	−17	−169	...	+3·75	−11·85	−3·23

25·05	2·30	7·91	0·35	27·73	July 26, '58.	2,10,361	9,449	83	10	3	3	12	1	4 7 10
19·93	3·09	21·20	1·37	19·21	Octr. 2, '59.	7,94,305	42,052	114	13	4	6	1	3	5 4 8
32·53	2·67	68·33	9·00	17·75	Sept. 19, '58.	1,00,796	5,927	48	2	2	2	13	2	5 14 1
27·27	3·43	61·76	10·41	1·24	Aug. 16, '59.	4,02,146	21,914	66	0	6	3	9	6	5 7 1
29·66	2·55	56·80	...	26·65	Sept. 4, '58.	1,16,084	3,408	184	4	2	5	6	6	2 15 0
21·21	2·40	33·81	2·09	7·10	July 26, '59.	2,46,852	9,943	131	13	10	5	5	0	4 0 6
28·57	2·48	37·54	3·10	21·85	July 26, '58.	4,27,241	18,784	81	8	9	3	9	4	4 6 4
23·10	3·14	39·33	5·41	10·41	Do. 26, '59.	14,43,303	73,909	97	0	0	4	14	4	5 1 10
					.....									
36·92	4·33	68·01	6·45	6·95	.....	39,711	5,938	59	10	0	3	11	4	6 3 11
27·63	5·54	72·92	1·33	1·00	Sept. 30, '59.	1,35,798	5,937	80	15	9	3	8	11	4 5 11
21·69	8·92	49·86	...	8·05	Do. 22, '58.	1,06,664	3,985	139	6	9	5	3	4	3 11 9
18.18	4·22	37·62	1·42	14·96	Aug. 23, '59.	1,00,517	5,626	73	1	7	4	1	5	5 9 6
24.61	0·19	40·66	...	4·26	July 29, '58.	47,058	3,981	44	9	8	3	12	4	8 7 0
17·23	2·55	65·50	1·06	5·39	Sept. 22, '59.	77,427	4,425	49	9	7	2	13	4	5 11 5
34·47	12·84	63·21	0·81	7·20	Aug. 3, '58	52,823	2,931	44	4	7	2	8	3	5 10 11
25 10	8·63	47·44	8·86	1·32	Sept. 27, '59	90,396	4,930	60	8	1	3	4	10	5 7 3
29·42	5·32	55·43	1·81	6·61	July 29,	2,46,256	13,376	67	7	9	3	10	8	5 6 10
22·20	5·23	56·82	3·79	5·08	Aug. 23, '59.	4,04,138	20,918	66	2	7	3	6	9	5 2 9
16·15	2·16	52·47	3·25	1·77	Sept. 19, '58	4,30,319	16,632	116	0	4	4	7	8	3 13 11
16·07	5·90	48·72	3·71	13·45	Aug. 1, '59.	4,00,094	17,843	94	0	6	4	3	1	4 7 4
20 93	6·49	43·41	7·93	0·92	Octr. 9, '58.	3,71,091	12,628	102	9	5	3	7	10	3 6 5
22·04	3·59	37·79	7·10	1·62	Sept. 30, '59.	3,44,070	19,245	51	11	8	2	14	4	5 9 5
26·33	2·06	54·42	3·35	0·31	Novr. 13,	1,82,175	8,387	81	11	8	3	12	3	4 9 8
17·20	3·14	55·82	6·04	2·12	Aug. 19, '59.	3,20,960	14,854	124	8	9	5	12	2	4 10 0
11·81	10·37	8·80	5·11	2·92	June 4,	1,78,020	6,161	121	8	2	4	3	4	3 7 4
10·77	14·02	9·84	4·00	4·58	Aug. 30, '59.	1,43,658	6,638	76	9	9	3	8	7	4 9 10
19·20	4·65	44·04	4 72	1·36	June 4,	11,61,605	43,808	105	6	6	3	15	7	3 13 4
16·97	5·43	40·07	5·52	5·06	Aug. 1, '59.	12,08 782	58,580	78	11	4	3	13	0	4 13 6
—2·23	+0·78	—3·97	+0·80	+3·70	.....	+47,177	+14,772	—26	11	2	—0	2	7	+1 0 2
26·13	2·03	40·12	1·15	5·67	Aug. 14 '58.	15,88,671	17,218	497	8	9	5	6	1	1 1 3
22·25	2·19	43·76	1·96	35·21	May 4, '59.	3,67,268	22,846	56	12	2	3	10	0	6 2 2
19·93	1·65	45·48	6·61	3·31	Sept. 29, '58.	2,61,782	11,526	102	14	5	4	8	6	4 6 5
20·05	0·82	61·39	2·45	22·05	Aug. 20, '59.	3,28,935	22,059	44	4	0	2	15	6	6 11 3
6·00	1·53	68·81	...	3·47	June 1, '58.	1,15,142	6,955	49	0	10	2	15	0	6 0 6
6·58	4·10	50·82	1·71	4·41	July 16, '59.	1,77,922	11,860	48	0	3	3	3	2	6 10 7
18·34	1·77	50·14	3·28	4·30	June 1, '58.	19,65,595	35,699	240	5	1	4	6	5	1 12 11
17·99	2·01	52·75	2·01	24·12	May 4, '59.	8,74,125	56,765	50	2	4	3	4	1	6 7 10
—0·35	+0·24	+2·61	—1·27	+19·82	.....	—10,91,470	+21,066	—190	2	9	—1	2	4	+4 10 11

15	Umritsur, ...	1858	6,775	6,408	1 to 132	1,94,983	30	65	1	11·93	68·96	17·54
		1859	8,627	6,786	... 115	2,19,117	32	423	1	18·52	46·16	21·10
16	Goordaspoor, ...	1858	4,550	4,486	... 176	65,709	15	81	1	14·98	49·33	26·59
		1859	8,216	8,129	... 96	1,79,505	22	77	1	30·84	32·95	16·05
17	Sealkote, ...	1858	2,798	2,761	... 236	57,017	21	248	1	26·11	46·53	15·10
		1859	4,516	4,262	... 143	98,129	23	224	1	30·45	35·15	16·91
	Umritsur Division. Total, ...	1858	14,123	13,655	1 to 161	3,17,709	23	248	1	15·81	54·91	19·88
		1859	21,359	19,177	... 114	4,90,811	26	423	1	26·39	37·69	18·03
	Difference,... ...		+7,236	+5,522	—47	+1,79,102	+3	+175	..	+10·58	—17.22	—1·85
18	Lahore, ...	1858	4,449	4,254	1 to 138	1,13,481	26	255	4	28·63	47·55	14·81
		1859	7,522	6,836	... 80	1,85,169	27	211	3	25·90	42·44	12·43
19	Goojranwalla, ...	1858	2,652	2,555	... 222	58,357	22	278	1	24·03	30·83	37·14
		1859	4,560	4,269	... 123	1,24,813	29	157	1	27·64	23·04	23·61
20	Ferozepoor, ...	1858	2,858	2,821	... 172	75,839	26	328	1	34·49	48·08	17·65
		1859	4,187	4,089	... 114	99,518	24	403	1	34·97	30·90	19·27
	Lahore Division. Total, ...	1858	9,059	9,630	1 to 137	2,47,627	25	328	1	29·23	43·45	21·46
		1859	16,269	15,194	... 101	4,09,500	27	403	1	28·82	34·11	17·34
	Difference, ...		+6,310	+5,564	—36	+1,61,873	+2	+75	...	—0·41	—9·34	—4·12
21	Rawul Pindee, ..	1858	809	763	1 to 747	15,448	21	201	1	17·95	49·33	18·61
		1859	2,318	2,270	... 242	37,041	16	130	1	23·44	50·63	18·28
22	Jhelum, ...	1858	1,392	1,370	... 313	18,892	14	135	1	17·88	51·10	21·02
		1859	2,706	2,624	... 160	41,308	16	170	1	20·27	33·82	15·05
23	Goojrat, ...	1858	1,978	1,929	... 265	27,904	14	92	1	28·30	35·39	18·61
		1859	4,198	3,821	... 125	80,666	21	117	1	34·47	24·29	13·88
24	Shahpoor, ...	1858	3,111	2,672	... 85	57,912	19	301	1	25·07	33·91	14·48
		1859	7,598	5,619	... 35	1,06,412	19	374	1	24·36	29·72	21·07
	Rawul Pindee Division. Total, ...	1858	7,290	6,734	1 to 246	1,20,156	17	301	1	23·76	38·96	17·46
		1859	16,800	14,334	... 106	2,65,427	18	374	1	26·16	45·78	16·70
	Difference,... ...		+9,510	+7,600	—140	+1,45,271	+1	+73	...	+2·40	+6·82	—0·76
25	Leiah, ...	1858	2,279	2,214	1 to 140	36,045	16	218	1	...	40·39	12·87
		1859	5,484	5,293	1 to 56	96,718	18	291	1	21·89	36·05	12·52
26	Dera Ismail Khan,	1858	2,441	2,390	... 153	33,251	13	236	1	29·62	55·54	14·98
		1859	4,057	3,960	... 89	43,391	11	180	1	30·86	45·24	13·91
27	Dera Ghazee Khan,	1858	2,263	2,155	... 104	34,773	16	130	1	38·47	63·40	15·22
		1859	2,966	2,919	... 80	50,990	17	172	1	42·20	49·44	18·94
	Leiah Division. Total, ...	1858	6,983	6,759	1 to 132	1,04,069	15	236	1	22·77	53·17	14·36
		1859	12,507	12,172	... 73	1,91,099	15	291	1	29·66	43·62	14·52
	Difference,... ...		+5,524	+5,413	—59	+87,030	...	+55	...	+6·89	—9·55	+0·16

24·18	13·34	28·28	0·62	4·87	July 11, '58.	5,85,058	22,620	91 4 10	3 8 5	3 13 10
13·23	19·21	22·80	1·07	13·76	Octr. 26, '59.	6,89,570	23,342	101 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 2
17·61	0·36	30·56	15·26	1·09	Decr. 2, '58.	2,01,332	14,762	64 15 0	3 4 8	5 0 1
14·95	11·87	32·60	0·40	0·97	Decr. 3, '59.	4,00,067	20,822	49 3 5	2 8 1	5 3 3
4·09	9·27	45·31	1·11	0·86	Octr. 1, '58.	1,24,814	7,407	45 3 3	2 10 10	5 14 10
22·66	7·08	63·85	3·21	5·37	Aug. 19, '59.	1,99,936	11,029	46 10 9	2 9 5	5 8 3
17·96	8·28	32·48	9·03	3·40	July 11, '58.	10,01,204	44,789	73 5 1	3 5 4	4 7 6
16·05	11·44	30·73	1·35	6·82	Augt. 19, '59.	12,89,573	55,193	67 3 10	3 4 2	4 4 5
+1·91	+3·16	—1·75	—7·68	+3·42	.....	+2,88,369	+10,404	—6 1 3	—0 1 2	—0 3 1
21·44	11·85	39·07	1·82	3·64	July 2, '58.	7,61,228	20,671	179 10 3	4 13 9	2 11 2
17·89	15·85	42·11	3·40	8·75	Do. 2, '59.	5,72,280	28,272	83 11 4	4 2 2	4 15 0
33·11	7·28	46·73	1·82	2·26	Nov. 11, '58.	1,87,570	7,833	73 6 7	3 1 0	4 2 9
19·06	6·30	47·83	1·08	5·72	Aug. 17, '59.	2.14,872	9,977	50 5 3	2 5 4	4 10 3
17·12	8·01	56·82	6·67	1·29	Sept. 10, '58.	1,81,049	9,344	64 2 9	3 5 4	5 2 7
13·03	9·44	41·41	4.15	2·10	Sept. 24, '59.	2,16,204	11,808	52 13 11	2 14 2	5 7 4
23·27	9·51	46·20	3·30	2·62	July 2, '58.	11,32,847	37,848	127 14 8	3 14 10	3 5 5
16·91	11·44	43·54	3·31	6·18	Do. 2, '59.	10,03,356	50,057	66 0 6	3 4 8	4 15 8
—6·36	+1·93	—2·66	+0·01	+3·56	.....	—1,29,491	+12,209	—61 14 2	—0 10 2	+1 10 3
24·38	8·12	17·17	...	2·97	Oct. 11, '58	94,459	4,581	123 12 8	6 0 0	4 13 5
22·86	6·56	48·50	0·75	1·68	Sept. 8, '59.	1,46,062	7,444	64 5 5	3 4 6	5 1 5
23·72	7·66	26·64	16·49	1·29	Nov. 20, '58.	1,02,459	3,966	74 12 6	2 14 3	3 13 11
20·57	12·42	51·15	1·14	2·62	Sept. 29, '59.	1,14,501	5,990	43 10 3	2 4 6	5 3 8
16·28	6·22	35·87	0.82	1·62	Decr. 13, '58.	91,916	5,673	47 10 3	2 15 0	6 2 9
14·65	4·57	24·59	0·70	8·88	Sept. 6, '59.	1,33,364	8,598	34 14 5	2 4 0	6 7 2
33·27	4·90	57·78	2·80	1·51	June 23, '58.	1,20,894	6,427	45 3 10	2 6 5	5 4 11
30·41	10·90	50·15	2·03	25·67	Do. 24, '59.	1,71,096	9,549	30 7 2	1 11 3	5 9 3
25·45	6·21	40·57	3·78	1·66	June 23, '58.	4,09,728	20,647	60 8 8	3 1 1	5 0 6
23·21	8·81	43·28	1·23	14·49	Do. 24, '59.	5,05,023	31,581	39 6 9	2 3 2	5 9 5
—2·24	+2·60	+2·71	—2·55	+12·83	.....	+1,55,295	+10,934	—21 1 11	—0 13 11	+0 8 11
24·48	4·61	35·80	...	2·54	Decr. 7, '54.	95,886	5,420	43 4 11	2 7 2	5 6 5
14·58	6·99	30·05	0·73	3·45	July 14, '59.	1,65,006	10,278	31 2 9	1 15 0	6 3 7
20·32	7·32	11·59	1·33	2·01	Nov. 11, '58.	1,17,875	5,959	49 5 1	2 7 10	6 0 5
19·57	10·45	24·52	1·02	1·45	Aug. 17, '59.	1,36,336	7,931	34 6 10	2 0 0	5 13 0
18·23	5·29	19·26	...	1·82	Oct. 6, '58.	75,595	4,491	35 1 1	2 1 4	5 9 4
8·95	7·15	13·34	...	2·29	Nov. 19, '59.	70,938	4,467	24 4 9	1 8 5	6 4 9
23·12	5·78	23·46	0·39	2·11	Decr. 7, '54.	2,89,356	15,870	42 12 11	2 5 7	5 7 4
15·67	8·15	24·22	0·73	2·52	July 14, '59.	3,72,280	22,676	30 9 4	1 13 9	6 1 5
—7·45	+2·37	+0·76	+0·34	+0·41	.....	+82,924	+6,806	—12 3 7	—0 7 10	+0 10 1

28	Mooltan Division.	Mooltan, ...	1858	1,266	1,225	1 to 395	14,701	12	Not	given	15·61	45·30	13·92
			1859	1,663	1,661	... 241	37,062	22	152	1	36·06	43·45	12·40
29		Jhung,...	1858	1,136	1,094	... 225	20,620	19	Not	given	29·07	30·81	12·43
			1859	3,933	3,885	... 64	1,20,620	31	229	1	23·09	28·71	15·42
30		Googaira, ...	1858	1,689	1,642	... 185	17,936	11	Not	given	6·69	26·32	13·27
			1859	4,692	4,459	... 66	1,19,019	26	179	1	32·64	19·72	11·21
31		Moozuffurgurh, ...	1858	1,165	1,153	... 182	10,105	8	Not	given	58·71	63·57	11·18
			1859	2,757	2,716	... 77	42,165	15	146	1	40·43	37·20	10·05
		Total, ...	1858	5,256	5,114	1 to 227	63,369	12	179	1	25·87	43·97	12·86
			1859	13,045	12,721	... 91	3,18,886	25	229	1	31·82	29·75	12·40
		Difference,... ...		+7,789	+7,607	—136	+2,55,517	+13	+50	...	+5·95	—14·22	—0·46
32	Peshawur.	Peshawur, ...	1858	1,570	1,516	1 to 301	36,918	24	102	14	10·09	57·23	10·42
			1859	2,975	2,956	... 153	70,172	23	257	6	28·15	61·80	13·09
33		Huzara, ...	1858	1,005	988	... 300	11,481	11	235	1	...	67·40	22·77
			1859	1,788	1,670	... 57	36,373	10	155	1	38.83	48·21	18·57
34		Kohat,...	1858	290	276	... 360	6,159	21	349	1	17·38	79·02	14·86
			1859	410	400	... 739	5,990	15	137	1	36·50	75·30	9·75
		Total, ...	1858	2,865	2,780	1 to 305	54,458	19	349	1	10·53	62·75	15·25
			1859	5,173	5,035	... 164	92,535	18	257	1	32·37	58·14	14·67
		Difference,... ...		+2,308	+2,255	—141	+38,077	—1	—92	...	+21·84	—4·61	—0·58
Grand total, exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions,...			1858	66,347	63,778	1 to 201	16,66,664	26	529	1	23·32	50·09	17·35
			1859	1,24,677	1,11,423	... 107	25,55,394	23	453	1	29·58	38·08	16·63
		Difference, ...		+58,330	+47,645	—94	+8,88,730	—3	—76	...	+6·26	—12·01	—0·72
Grand total for 1859, inclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions, ...				1,47,854	1,32,409	1 to 108	31,09,876	23	453	1	32·07	38·95	14·66

IV.

OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE PUNJAB, FOR THE YEARS 1858 AND 1859.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CENTAGE.						VALUE AND COSTS.				
Cases decided by Razeenamas, to the number disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Non suits and dismissals in default to the number of cases disposed of, excluding transfers.	Original suits tried by Tehseeldars to the number disposed of, exclusive of transfers.	Rejections in cases tried by arbitration to those upheld in whole or in part.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year, to the number on the file.	Date of oldest case pending.	Total value of suits.	Total costs of suits.	Average value of each case.	Average cost of each case.	Percentage of cost to value
35·34	5·27	52·49		2·37	Not given.	1,07,926	5,122	88 1 7	4 1 3	4 11 10
17·64	6·50	45·56	0·48	0·06	Decr. 19, '59.	1,76,701	8,906	106 6 10	5 5 9	5 0 8
26·41	2·83	16·63	3·54	3·17	Not given.	50,745	3,450	40 6 1	3 2 6	6 12 10
21·77	2·11	42·76	1 18	1·10	Sept. 2, '59.	1,42,214	9,783	38 6 7	2 8 3	6 8 10
30 45	6·64	53·96	5·33	2·43	Not given.	97,084	4,724	59 1 11	2 13 11	4 15 4
37·54	4·61	60·57	3·10	4·82	Augt. 1, '59.	1,86,854	11,927	41 14 5	2 10 9	6 6 1
5·98	2·34	17·17	2·00	0·86	Not given.	39,911	3,044	34 9 11	2 10 2	7 6 2
18·85	5·19	26·15	0·75	1·49	Sept. 23, '59,	97,246	6,132	35 12 10	2 4 1	6 4 10
25·05	4·59	29·46	3·42	2·24	Not given.	2,95,666	16,343	37 13 0	3 3 1	5 8 11
22·63	4·22	45·16	2·00	2·37	Augt. 1, '59.	6,10,015	36,748	47 15 2	2 14 1	6 0 4
—2·42	—0·37	+16·30	—1·42	+0·13	.....	+3,14,349	+20,485	—9 13 10	—0 5 0	+0 7 5
21·50	5·15	49·27	1·56	3·36	Sept. 8, '58.	2,08,546	7,077	404 2 5	4 10 6	3 6 3
15·79	7·77	58·55	...	0·64	April 13, '59.	2,27,236	11,044	76 13 11	3 11 9	4 13 9
10·73	2·23	45·24	...	1·69	Octr. 1, '58.	29,591	990	29 8 1	1 0 0	3 5 6
12·48	5·89	42·52	...	6·09	Aug. 13, '59.	52,351	2,560	31 2 10	1 8 4	4 14 3
15·22	18·12	..	...	3·10	Decr. 21, '58.	16,200	699	59 0 4	2 7 10	4 4 7
8·93	14·50	...	...	2·43	Octr. 18, '59.	15,297	757	38 3 10	1 14 3	4 15 2
17·05	5·40	42·95	1·20	2·69	Sept. 8, '58.	2,54,427	8,766	91 8 4	3 2 5	3 7 1
13·36	7·68	47·67	...	2·66	April 13, '59.	2,94,884	14,361	58 9 6	2 13 7	4 13 11
—3·69	+2·28	+4·72	—1·20	—0·03	.....	+40,457	+5,595	—32 14 10	—0 4 10	+1 6 10
20·91	6·10	38·19	3·26	2·49	Decr. 7, '54.	65,10,438	2,23,770	102 1 1	3 8 1	3 6 10
18·12	7·78	41·41	2·35	9·88	April 13, '59.	62,18,038	3,25,961	55 12 10	2 14 0	5 3 10
—2·79	+1·68	+3·22	—0·91	+7·39	.....	—2,92,400	+1,02,191	—46 4 3	—0 9 4	+1 13 0
18·87	7·14	41·05	2·74	9·76	April 13, 59.	80,65,479	4,20,788	60 14 7	3 2 10	5 3 5

E. THORNTON,

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

Classification of different descriptions *of original suits instituted in Civil*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	Do. do. Hindoo Law.	Do. under any other law.	Claims in right of adoption.	Debts on bonds or otherwise.	Suits of Bankers or traders.	Religious suits connected with caste, &c.	Claims to hereditary or customary fees.	Damages for breach of contract.
1	Delhi Division.	Delhi, ...	1858 ...	...	..	...	3,013	45	...	...	25
			1859 ...	7	..	1	6,922	66	...	6	13
2		Goorgaon, ...	1858 ...	...	...	...	2,463	...	...	1	3
			1859 1	..	9	..	5,324	...	...	12	5
3		Kurnaul, ...	1858 ...	..	...	...	777	...	...	..	...
			1859 4	7	...	1	1,521	...	...	1	2
		Total, ...	1858 ...	...	...	...	6,253	45	...	1	28
			1859 5	14	9	2	13,707	66	...	19	20
		Difference, ...	+5	+14	+9	+2	+7,514	+21	...	+18	−8
4	Hissar Division.	Hissar, ... ½ of ...	1858 ...	1	4	...	552	91	...	...	1
		½ of ...	1859 1	...	2	...	1,487	1	...	6	9
5		Jhujjur, ... ½ of ...	1858 ...	...	...	...	695	...	...	...	2
		½ of ...	1859 1	...	...	...	1,397	...	...	4	1
6		Rohtuck, ... ½ of ...	1858 ...	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	1	..
		½ of ...	1859 2	...	...	...	6,340	3	...	2	4
7		Sirsa, ...	1858 ...	...	...	...	1,082	...	...	...	...
			1859 ...	...	...	1	1,278	10	..	2	...
		Total, ...	1858 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1859 4	...	2	1	5,402	14	..	14	14
		Difference, ...									
8	Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballah, ...	1858 2	4	1	...	2,422	127	...	5	24
			1859 5	3	5	...	3,267	238	...	19	22
9		Loodiana, ...	1858 9	13	...	...	1,087	216	3	6	7
			1859 12	4	...	...	3,268	979	6	5	3
10		Thaneysur, ...	1858 7	4	...	...	1,786	47	4	11	5
			1859 ...	4	2	...	2,042	37	1	20	46
11		Simla, ...	1858 ...	...	...	...	786	544	...	...	36
			1859 ...	...	...	...	1,013	450	...	...	2
		Total, ...	1858 18	21	1	...	6,081	934	7	22	72
			1859 17	11	7	...	9,590	1,704	7	53	73
		Difference, ...	−1	−10	+6	...	+3,509	+770	..	+31	+1
12	Trans-Sutlej States.	Jullundhur,...	1858 22	50	...	..	2,265	12	..	7	3
			1859 131	137	7	1	7,162	8	.	15	14
13		Hoshiarpoor, ...	1858 7	16	35	...	1,742	11	.	15	2
			1859 6	6	...	...	7,735	...	..	31	14
14		Kangra, ...	1858 2	6	134	1	1,637	...	5	28	37
			1859 1	16	44	29	3,186	3	16	23	9
		Total, ...	1858 31	72	169	1	5,644	23	5	50	42
			1859 138	159	51	30	18,083	11	16	69	37
		Difference, ...	+107	+87	−118	+29	+12,439	−12	+11	+19	−5

22	5	28	27	123	13	44	56	8	174	276	6,273
18	49	48	57	82	23	154	82	31	373	313	7,247
14	1	53	25	46	1	270	28	5	171	87	4,133
19	2	56	58	53	4	324	30	11	198	188	7,765
5	20	26	16	36	2	158	20	...	161	378	2,590
2	88	16	20	33	1	106	92	1	71	211	4,370
41	26	107	68	205	16	472	104	13	506	741	12,996
39	139	120	135	168	28	584	204	43	642	712	19,382
2	+113	+13	+67	—37	+12	+112	+100	+30	+136	—29	+6,406
7	12	50	55	144	21	69	16	15	102	223	3,991
14	15	154	134	180	11	142	38	9	316	849	7,052
1	67	4	18	51	2	131	10	3	57	393	2,477
7	109	17	6	47	2	38	19	4	236	785	4,357
12	23	19	15	7	...	95	4	...	55	...	2,597
4	7	23	7	11	1	129	10	1	92	52	4,006
20	102	73	88	202	23	295	30	18	214	616	9,065
25	131	194	147	238	14	309	67	14	644	1,686	15,415
+5	+29	+121	+59	+36	—0	+14	+37	—4	+430	+1,070	+6,350
...	12	14	9	12	...	71	4	...	46	78	716
3	2	68	25	5	...	109	7	1	138	284	2,186
8	2	28	75	31	8	67	8	...	51	254	1,298
8	9	33	95	19	6	106	29	1	73	206	2,575
2	2	10	2	28	3	122	12	3	97	406	1,859
4	5	6	11	53	9	125	10	1	145	941	4,004
6	5	22	28	22	10	128	1	4	30	50	2,495
...	1	17	1	32	17	143	...	7	59	20	7,300
16	21	74	114	93	21	388	25	7	224	788	6,368
15	17	124	132	109	32	483	46	10	415	1,451	16,065
—1	—4	+65	+18	+16	+11	+95	+21	+3	+191	+663	+9,697
...	19	11	18	26	2	26	3	24	45	95	2,131
...	25	8	19	35	...	13	13	4	35	88	5,356
4	...	24	21	180	3	40	3	15	79	159	2,346
4	27	46	27	209	..	60	5	11	92	219	3,867
...	...	...	44	72	3	49	75	52	314	302	3,167
...	1	...	24	16	9	9	32	...	45	623	2,909
4	19	35	83	278	8	115	81	91	438	646	7,644
4	53	54	70	260	9	82	50	15	172	930	12,132
...	+34	+19	—13	—18	+1	—33	—31	—76	—266	+284	+4,488

28	Mooltan	Mooltan, ...	1858	3	2	...	...	564	395	...	.	...
			1859	1	1	...	...	709	589	..	12	29
29		Jhung, ...	1858	...	...	...	...	844	126	2	6	7
			1859	13	6	...	...	852	2,479	...	4	27
30		Googaira, ...	1858	13	4	4	...	783	487	...	3	4
			1859	4	4	5	...	3,988	123	...	1	3
31		Moozuffurgurh, ...	1858	13	2	...	...	960	6	...	...	12
			1859	24	5	...	...	2,457	7	...	1	3
		Total, ..	1858	29	8	4	...	3,151	1,014	2	9	23
			1859	42	16	5	...	8,096	3,198	...	18	62
		Difference, ...		+13	+8	+1	...	+4,945	+2,184	−2	+9	+39
32	Peshawur	Peshawur, ...	1858	21	...	232	...	530	125	...	3	...
			1859	13	2	222	...	2,126	40	...	...	6
33		Huzara, ...	1858	2	1	...	1	371	323	...	...	...
			1859	9	2	9	...	809	665	1	...	2
34		Kohat, ...	1858	7	...	...	...	164	165	..	...	...
			1859	3	...	...		335	...	...	1	.
		Total, ...	1858	30	1	232	1	1,074	553	.	3	...
			1859	25	4	231	...	3,270	705	1	1	8
		Difference.		−5	+3	−1	−1	+2,196	+152	+1	−2	+8
Grand Total exclusive of Delhie and Hissar Divisions, ...			1858	339	233	1,647	12	40,144	4,988	67	157	264
			1859	512	324	371	47	88,046	7,942	56	211	407
		Difference, ...		+173	+91	−1,276	+35	+47,902	+2,954	−11	+54	+143
Grand Total for 1859, inclusive of Delhie and Hissar divisions, ...				521	338	382	50	1,07,215	8,022	56	244	441

2	...	18	38	103	2	6	5	...	31	53	3,341
4	6	24	86	200	2	10	12	...	75	163	7,597
...	...	...	17	9	1	...	...	1	10	16	2,521
6	...	4	42	28	1	2	...	1	64	64	5,563
2	1	4	...	8	8	4	12	...	4	3	823
2	...	17	5	4	1	14	13	1	47	39	1,679
4	1	22	55	120	71	10	17	1	45	72	6,685
12	6	45	133	232	4	26	25	2	186	266	14,839
+8	+5	+23	+78	+112	—7	+16	+8	+1	+141	+194	+8,154
...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	4	22	689
6	5	5	12	8	...	5	2	4	20	8	1,581
...	...	1	7	17	...	2	...	...	15	76	815
...	1	2	4	21	...	5	11	1	96	57	1,501
...	...	...	8	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1,085
1	...	2	66	25	3	8	2	1	49	30	1,538
2	...	1	1	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	1,096
5	7	7	7	4	...	41	4	...	13	6	1,385
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
12	13	16	89	58	3	59	19	6	178	101	6,005
2	8	29	43	24	3	74	64	11	135	329	3,307
18	4	31	40	38	...	50	71	16	267	491	4,585
...	11	46	28	40	24	15	141	7	200	519	2,372
4	6	35	89	47	4	220	...	9	563	1,143	6,397
2	6	7	6	14	...	50	5	2	63	53	2,072
2	...	22	8	13	...	19	20	3	115	56	2,419
...	2	...	37	2	1	3	...	...	46	4	1,461
...	1	180	163	19	4	15	...	...	59	12	1,918
4	27	82	114	80	28	142	210	20	444	905	9,212
24	11	268	300	117	8	304	91	28	1,004	1,702	15,319
+20	—16	+186	+186	+37	—20	+162	—119	+8	+560	+797	+6,107
3	3	21	11	28	...	105	10	10	51	330	2,931
7	14	41	63	82	3	155	30	4	316	1,017	9,207
26	2	27	3	19	1	164	18	...	41	193	2,322
19	20	61	42	54	3	203	25	3	368	423	9,013
48	45	48	1	25	4	157	47	1	30	30	2,286
61	37	52	8	37	1	120	39	6	45	23	3,756
77	50	96	15	72	5	426	75	11	122	553	7,539
87	71	154	113	173	7	478	94	13	729	1,463	21,976
+10	+21	+58	+98	+101	+2	+52	+19	+2	+607	+910	+14,437

15	Umritsur.	Umritsur, ...	1858	14	23	8	...	4,511	893	21	23	4
			1859	6	4	22	14	5,513	415	11	8	24
16		Goordaspoor, ...	1858	...	..	1	...	3,424	1	...	5	1
			1859	9	2	..	1	6,780	2	5	16	7
17		Sealkote, ...	1858	2	4	...	...	1,746	5	2	6	3
			1859	8	...	...	...	3,716	...	...	...	5
		Total, ...	1858	16	27	9	...	9,681	899	23	34	8
			1859	23	6	22	15	16,009	417	16	24	36
		Difference, ...		+7	—21	+13	+15	+6,328	—482	—7	—10	+28
18	Lahore.	Lahore, ...	1858	24	29	3	3	2,942	240	4	...	32
			1859	32	15	8	1	4,875	155	3	3	98
19		Goojranwalla, ...	1858	7	...	3	1	1,708	8	6	2	5
			1859	6	5	...	...	3,086	9	2	12	17
20		Ferozepoor, ...	1858	...	3	2	...	1,137	1,156	5	19	45
			1859	...	4	10	...	2,183	1,418	1	23	30
		Total, ...	1858	31	32	8	4	5,787	1,404	15	21	82
			1859	38	24	18	1	10,094	1,582	6	38	145
		Difference, ...		+7	—8	+10	—3	+4,307	+178	—9	+17	+63
21	Jhelum.	Rawul Pindee, ...	1858	...	...	...	1	465	2	...	...	2
			1859	...	...	...	...	1,540	...	...	4	...
22		Jhelum, ...	1858	13	8	...	...	731	13	...	1	...
			1859	9	5	...	...	1,676	299	...	1	...
23		Goojrat, ...	1858	28	21	...	1	1,087	...	...	7	28
			1859	38	18	26	...	2,000	...	...	1	11
24		Shahpoor, ...	1858	22	23	52	2	2,073	12	...	5	...
			1859	64	59	9	...	6,862	5	...	2	2
		Total, ...	1858	63	52	52	4	4,356	27	...	13	30
			1859	111	82	35	...	12,678	304	...	8	13
		Difference, ...		+48	+30	—17	—4	+8,322	+277	...	—5	—17
25	Leiah.	Leiah, ...	1858	1	3	53	...	1,793	8	1	3	...
			1859	15	2	2	...	5,083	...	...	...	14
26		Dera Ismail Khan, ...	1858	115	14	...	1	1,628	39	14	2	5
			1859	94	13	...	1	3,024	18	10	...	7
27		Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	1858	5	3	1,119	1	949	87	..	...	2
			1859	9	7	...	...	2,119	3	...	...	12
		Total, ...	1858	121	20	1,172	2	4,370	134	15	5	7
			1859	118	22	2	1	10,226	21	10	...	33
		Difference, ...		—3	+2	—1,170	—1	+5,856	—113	—5	—5	+26

V.

Courts of the several Divisions of the Punjab, during the years 1858 *and* 1859.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Damages for direct trespass or personal injury.	Damages for libel nuisances or other individual injury.	Suits between masters or clients, and servants or agents.	Suits between land-lord and tenant (of houses, &c.)	Suits between mortgagers and mortgagees.	Claims to subsistence, &c., between relations.	Suits connected with marriages.	Claims to partition.	Claims founded on right of pre-emption.	Claims to real property not included in the above.	Claims to personal property not included in the above.	Total.	REMARKS.
37	3	14	9	14	3	28	25	8	6	61	1,172	
1	1	6	15	13	1	32	11	...	28	31	1,570	
6	24	3	10	22	...	6	1	1	...	...	1,058	
11	2	11	14	65	...	47	10	2	41	254	3,838	
...	4	4	5	7	1	37	11	1	12	149	1,529	
...	32	13	17	19	...	13	5	1	47	266	4,541	
3	...	8	11	3	1	63	31	...	14	12	1,139	
6	8	9	11	10	7	92	38	4	19	12	2,713	
46	31	29	35	46	5	134	68	10	32	222	4,898	
18	43	39	57	107	8	184	64	7	135	563	12,662	
−28	+12	+10	+22	+61	+3	+50	−4	−3	+103	+341	+7,764	
2	...	35	23	96	1	10	10	1	229	146	1,473	
...	2	34	48	135	1	22	3	8	60	47	2,769	
...	2	6	17	2	...	93	2	...	61	85	966	
6	8	12	54	1	5	82	2	1	61	...	1,729	
...	...	...	...	13	...	53	...	1	...	2	345	
...	...	3	5	2	1	12	1	...	19	12	394	
2	2	41	40	111	1	156	12	2	290	233	2,784	
6	10	49	107	138	7	116	6	9	140	59	4,892	
+4	+8	+8	+67	+27	+6	−40	−6	+7	−150	−174	+2,108	
210	278	537	557	1,087	107	2,128	605	172	2,270	4,704	60,506	
218	475	1,002	1,061	1,310	113	2,540	622	139	3,881	8,566	1,17,843	
+8	+197	+465	+504	+223	+6	+412	+17	−33	+1,611	+3,862	+57,337	
242	494	1,063	1,283	1,600	120	2,625	666	147	4,245	8,933	1,38,687	

E. THORNTON,

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

No.

STATEMENT *SHEWING THE NUMBER AND SPECIFICATION OF DEEDS REGISTERED*

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Division.	District.		Deeds of sale or gifts.	Deeds of mortgage on land, &c.	Leases and conveyances for temporary transfer of real property.	Wills.	Authority to adopt.
1	Delhi Division.	Delhi, ...	1858	41	23	...	...	...
			1859	147	136	...	2	...
2		Goorgaon, ...	1858	33	25	25	...	...
			1859	125	124	25	1	...
3		Kurnal, ...	1858	32	13	3	...	...
			1859	124	65	8	...	...
		Total, ...	1858	106	61	28	...	...
			1859	396	325	33	3	...
		Difference, ...		+290	+264	+5	+3	...
4	Hissar Division.	Hissar, ...	½ of 1858	10	6	1	...	...
			1859	51	63	5	...	...
5		Jhujjur, ...	½ of 1858	12	5	...	...	...
			1859	27	24	...	...	...
6		Rohtuck, ...	½ of 1858	15	...	...	...	...
			1859	8	10	...	...	...
7		Sirsa, ...	½ of 1858	31	7	...	...	...
			1859	27	4	...	...	...
		Total, ...	1858					
			1859	113	101	5	...	...
		Difference, ...						
8	Cis-Sutlej States.	Umballa, ...	1858	111	41	2	...	1
			1859	185	107	...	1	...
9		Loodiana, ...	1858	98	14	...	...	...
			1859	133	63	...	...	...
10		Thaneysur, ...	1858	108	54	...	...	...
			1859	107	80	...	...	...
11		Simla, ...	1858	22	36	...	...	...
			1859	24	26	...	...	...
		Total, ...	1858	339	145	2	...	1
			1859	449	276	...	1	...
		Difference, ...		+110	+131	—2	+1	—1
12	Trans-Sutlej States.	Jullundur, ...	1858	72	84	2	...	3
			1859	96	130	...	...	...
13		Hooshyarpore, ...	1858	40	46	1	...	...
			1859	64	120	...	...	...
14		Kangra, ...	1858	13	24	3	...	...
			1859	25	138	...	2	...
		Total, ...	1858	125	154	6	...	3
			1859	185	388	...	2	...
		Difference, ...		+60	+234	—6	+2	—3

...	14	...	234	4	...	...
7	476	...	1,771	6	...	(Sd.) L. Berkeley, *E. A. C.*
...	125	...	375	8	...	...
...	713	...	1,514	14	...	(Sd.) J. F. Kitchen, *E. A.*
...	5	2	139	12	...	*Commr., Sudder Registrar.*
...	80	5	761	4	...	(Sd.) H. Hankey, *Sudr. R.*
...	144	2	749	8	...	...
7	1,269	5	4,047	8	...	...
+7	+1,125	+3	+3,298	...	...	...
1	27	...	64	6	...	...
16	132	...	430	4	...	...
3	11	...	73	4	...	...
7	36	...	179	12	...	...
1	20	...	70	12	...	...
4	13	...	69	4	...	...
1	11	...	100	8	...	...
5	98	...	264	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	279	...	944	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	28	...	393	12	...	...
5	92	...	662	0	...	...
...	9	...	181	14	...	...
33	251	...	986	13	...	...
20	55	...	477	4	...	...
24	170	1	603	14	...	...
10	1	...	361	8	...	...
...	12	...	233	8	...	...
43	93	...	1,414	6	...	...
62	525	1	2,486	3	...	...
+19	+432	+1	+1,071	13	...	...
30	5	...	301	10	...	...
28	404	1	1,302	14	...	...
2	2	...	184	14	...	...
17	215	...	660	8	...	...
1	9	...	90	12	...	...
5	103	...	489	6	...	...
33	16	...	577	4	...	...
50	722	1	2,452	12	...	...
+17	+706	1	+1,875	8	...	...

15	Umritsur Division.	Umritsur, ...	1858	847	500	...	...	3
			1859	1,064	540	...	...	7
16		Goordaspoor, ...	1858	78	51	...	...	...
			1859	67	67	4	...	...
17		Sealkote, ...	1858	81	31	...	...	...
			1859	109	51	3	...	...
		Total, ...	1858	1,006	582	...	...	3
			1859	1,240	658	7	...	7
		Difference, ...		+234	+76	+7	...	+4
18	Lahore Division.	Lahore, ...	1858	411	409	...	1	...
			1859	468	472	...	2	...
19		Goojranwalla, ...	1858	37	8	...	...	...
			1859	57	9	1	...	...
20		Ferozepoor, ...	1858	12	8	...	...	...
			1859	17	15	1	...	...
		Total, ...	1858	460	425	...	1	
			1859	542	496	2	2	...
		Difference, ...		+82	+71	+2	+1	...
21	Rawul Pindee Division.	Rawul Pindee, ...	1858	47	12	...	...	...
			1859	95	24	1	...	...
22		Jhelum, ...	1858	48	6	...	1	...
			1859	42	8	...	...	...
23		Goojrat, ...	1858	33	7	...	...	...
			1859	49	7	...	...	...
24		Shahpoor, ...	1858	43	52	26	...	...
			1859	55	61	5	...	...
		Total, ...	1858	171	77	26	1	
			1859	241	100	6	...	...
		Difference, ...		+70	+23	—20	—1	...
25	Leia Division.	Leia,...	1858	30	11	2	...	...
			1859	20	12	...	...	...
26		Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	1858	298	91	2	...	...
			1859	301	96	19	...	...
27		Dera Ismail Khan, ...	1858	99	48	2	...	...
			1859	140	74	...	2	...
		Total, ...	1858	427	150	6	...	...
			1859	461	182	19	2	...
		Difference, ...		+34	+32	+13	+2	...

35	11	...	2,361	2	...	...
31	35	...	2,758	6	...	...
5	...	...	227	12	...	...
18	3	...	292	14	...	...
2	1	...	146	4	...	...
10	115	1	445	...	...	...
42	12	...	2,735	2	...	...
59	153	1	3,496	4	...	...
+17	+141	+1	+761	2	...	...
35	16	1	1,694	10	...	...
59	80	4	2,506	12	...	...
...	2	1	93	12	...	...
...	4	3	109	10	...	...
10	3	...	106	...	...	...
12	10	3	163	...	...	...
45	21	1	1,894	6	...	...
71	94	10	2,779	6	...	...
+26	+73	+9	+885	...	...	...
219	...	...	369	10	...	...
109	1	...	297	4	...	...
4	4	...	52	14	...	...
2	...	...	64	14	...	...
7	7	...	79	14	...	...
1	5	...	106	4	...	...
3	...	...	145	...	...	...
8	2	...	163	4	...	...
233	11	...	647	6	...	...
120	8	...	631	10	...	...
—113	—3	...	—15	12	...	...
2	2	...	53	6	...	...
1	14	...	81	10	...	...
16	8	3	422	...	...	...
17	14	...	508	12	...	...
19	4	...	246	...	...	...
27	16	2	368	2	...	...
37	14	3	721	6	...	...
45	44	2	958	8	...	...
+8	+30	—1	+237	2	...	...

28	Mooltan Division.	Mooltan, ...	1858	...	...	...	...	...
			1859	220	78	...	2	...
29		Jhung, ...	1858	...	...	...	...	...
			1859	6	2	...	...	...
30		Googaira, ...	1858	...	...	...	...	...
			1859	37	9	3	...	1
31		Mozuffergurh, ...	1858	...	...	...	...	...
			1859	7	17	...	...	...
		Total, ...	1858	284	111	4	...	...
			1859	270	106	3	2	1
		Difference, ...		—14	—5	—1	+2	+1
32	Peshawur Division.	Peshawur, ...	1858	219	170	7	...	...
			1859	218	358	11	...	...
33		Huzaru, ...	1858	...	...	...	...	...
			1859	...	...	...	...	...
34		Kohat, ...	1858	3	...	...	...	...
			1859	9	5	1	...	...
		Total, ...	1858	222	170	7	...	...
			1859	227	363	12	...	...
		Difference, ...		+5	+193	+5	...	...
Grand Total exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions, ...			1858	3,034	1,814	51	2	7
			1859	3,615	2,569	49	9	8
		Difference, ...		+581	+755	—2	+7	+1
Grand Total for 1859, inclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions,...				4,124	2,995	87	12	8

VI.

IN THE DISTRICTS, UNDER THE PUNJAB GOVT., DURING THE YEARS 1858 *AND* 1859.

9	10	11	12			13	14
Contracts.	Obligation for payment of money.	Betrothal and the like.	Amount of fees received.			Certification and counter-signature of register books.	REMARKS.
..	...	..	.	.	.		District details have not been supplied for 1858.
12	20	5	739	12	.		
.	...	...	.	...	.		
1	1	..	28	14	...		
.	..	...	.	...	...		
11	20	6	166	...	..		
...	...	...	..	..	.		
3	17	...	67	12	...		
11	12	13	804	8	...		
27	58	11	1,002	6	...		
+16	+46	—2	+197	14	...		
8	45	17	771	8	...		
23	241	12	1,476	2	...		
..	...	..	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	...	7	...	...		
2	...	...	35	...	...		
8	46	17	778	8	...		
25	241	12	1,511	2	...		
+17	+95	—5	+732	6	...		
452	225	34	9,572	14	...		
459	1,845	38	15,318	3	..		
+7	+1,620	+4	+5,745	5	...		
498	3,393	13	20,309	13	...		

E. THORNTON,

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER

No. VII.

GENERAL STATEMENT *OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES PENDING AND DISPOSED OF IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE DISTRICTS UNDER THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, FOR THE YEAR* 1859.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF CASES.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.			Remaining under trial.	Explanation of cases pending more than six months.
				Decided on their merits.	Struck off on default.	Total.		
1.—Applications for execution of decrees, ...	2,386	28,165	30,551	22,077	4,780	26,857	3,694	
2.—Claims preferred against attachment of property, in execution of decrees, ...	48	1,186	1,233	1,121	77	1,198	35	
3.—Contempt of court, ...	1	148	149	145	3	148	1	
4.—Appeals in miscellaneous cases from orders of Lower Courts, ...	6	245	251	241	4	245	6	
5.—Claims to sue as paupers, ...	8	327	335	276	25	301	34	
6.—Claims to foreclose a mortgage, or redemption, ...	7	82	89	80	5	85	4	
7.—Claims of insolvent debtors to release, ...	4	44	48	42	4	46	2	
8.—Roobkarrees on miscellaneous subjects, received from Commissioner and Superintendent; and from other Courts, ...	379	13,647	14,026	13,126	229	13,355	671	
9.—Miscellaneous petitions, returns of Amlah, proceedings from Lower Courts, &c., ...	387	13,051	13,438	12,605	349	12,954	484	
10.—Applications for summonses, ...	3	2,674	2,677	2,123	489	2,612	65	
TOTAL, ...	3,229	59,568	62,797	51,836	5,965	57,801	4,996	

No. VIII.

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in* 1859, *the average time taken in the disposal of each case; and the rate of cases disposed of monthly:—*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	Dehli Division.			
	DEHLI.			
12 months,	P. Egerton, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	140	50	12
4 ditto,	Lieutenant J. P. Parsons, Assistant Commissioner, ...	46	33	11
12 ditto,	Lieutenant Waterfield, ditto ditto, ...	269	26	22
1 month,	D. Fitzpatrick, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	69	4	69
12 ditto,	L. Berkeley, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commissioner,	2,112	25	176
12 ditto,	J. Murphy, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	1,574	38	132
12 ditto,	Hurgobind, ditto ditto, ...	1,261	40	105
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Janoob, ...	811	53	67
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Shinah, ...	626	32	52
1 month,	Tuhseeldar, Bullubghur, ...	9	18	9
	GOORGAON.			
12 months,	W. Ford, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	208	15	17
12 ditto,	C. Lindsay, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, ...	423	19	35
12 ditto,	J. F. Kitchen, Esquire, Extra Asst. Commissioner, ...	211	20	18
3 ditto,	Naikram, ditto ditto, }			
9 ditto,	Imdad Alli, Officiating ditto ditto, } ...	902	18	300
12 ditto,	Sufdur Hosein, ditto ditto, ...	670	25	56
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Rewaree, ...	845	28	70
12 ditto,	Do. Poonhana, ...	343	23	29
12 ditto,	Do. Pulwul, ...	455	16	38
12 ditto,	Do. Ferozepore, ...	505	20	42
12 ditto,	Do. Sonah, ...	1,227	19	102
9 ditto,	Do. Goorgaon, ...	301	14	33
	KURNAL.			
1 month,	R. P. Jenkins, Esqufre, Deputy Commissioner, ...	14	16	14
11 months,	C. P. Elliott, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	210	20	19
12 ditto,	H. Hankey, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, ...	375	19	31
12 ditto,	Rae Moonna Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	388	22	32
2 ditto,	C. Stephen, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	102	22	51
3 ditto,	R. Spencer, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	135	13	45
6 ditto,	C. Burton, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	150	50	25
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Panepput, ...	165	22	14
12 ditto,	Do. Sursowlee, ...	210	19	17
12 ditto,	Do. Ghuroundah, ...	122	24	10

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in* 1859, *&c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	Hissar Division.			
	HISSAR.			
12 months,	General H. VanCortlandt, C. B., Deputy Commr., ..	120	25	10
12 ditto,	R. G. Melvill, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner,	195	5	16
12 ditto,	Gungapershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, .	129	20	10
12 ditto,	Misr Munnoolall, ditto ditto ..	15	14	1
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Burwala, .	53	15	4
12 ditto,	Do. Tosham, ...	175	22	14
12 ditto,	Do. Hissar, ...	174	11	14
12 ditto,	Do. Futtiabad, ..	195	28	16
12 ditto,	Do. Hansi, .	622	8	51
	JHUJJUR.			
1st January to 6th April, 1859,	J. S. Campbell, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	39	24	12
7th April to 27th May, 1859,	Captain H. Dwyer, Offg. ditto ditto, ...	23	18	11
28th May to 31st Dec., 1859,	Captain J. Fendall, Offg. ditto ditto, ...	273	18	40
1st January to 6th April and 28th May to 31st December, 1859,	Captain H. Dwyer, Assistant Commissioner, ...	200	43	20
12 months,	Roy Pertab Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner,	347	33	29
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Jhujjur, .	291	24	24
12 ditto,	Do. Kunoud, .	138	21	11
11 ditto,	Do. Badlee, ...	65	9	6
	RHOTUCK.			
12 months,	W. C. Plowden, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, .	202	13	17
11 ditto,	H. G. Paynter, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, ...	205	25	17
4 ditto,	Misr Munnoolall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, .	31		8
3 ditto,	Gungapershad, ditto ditto, ...	46	14	15
2 ditto,	R. Spencer, Esquire, ditto ditto, ..	51		25
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Rohtuck, ...	239	15	20
12 ditto,	Do. Gohana, ..	306	12	25
12 ditto.	Do. Sampla, ..	224	16	19
8 ditto,	Do. Mehim, ...	206	30	17
	SIRSA.			
12 months,	J. H. Oliver, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	92	11	8
6 ditto,	T. W. Moore, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commr., .	52	41	9
8 ditto,	C. W. Lennox, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	121		15
2 ditto,	C. M. Burton, Esquire, ditto ditto, ..	3	22	1
7 ditto,	A. J. Donald, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	228		32
10 ditto,	Dooba Buldeo Pursad, ditto ditto, ...	314	21	31
6 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Sirsa, ...	283	19	47
6 ditto,	Do. Sohoowalla, ...	160	24	26
6 ditto,	Do. Fazilka, ...	241	29	40

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in 1859, &c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	Cis-Sutlej States.			
	UMBALLA.			
5 months,	P. S. Melvill, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	146	22	29
6 ditto,	Captain A. L. Busk, ditto ditto, ...	420	24	70
4 ditto,	Lieutenant J. C. Horne, Assistant Commissioner, ...	179	36	45
1 ditto,	A. Levien, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	40	26	40
4 ditto,	F. McNaghten, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	103	30	26
4 ditto,	J. Taylor, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	85	13	21
6 ditto,	Lord F. Hay, ditto ditto, ...	153	17	25
12 days,	G. E. Wakefield, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	9	51	22
4 months,	T. C. Vaughan, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commr., ...	72	21	18
6 ditto,	W. McMahon, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	407	38	68
9 ditto,	Budrool Islam, ditto ditto, ...	358	22	40
2 dltto,	Munnoolall. ditto ditto, ...	310	62	155
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Umballa, ...	391	21	33
12 ditto,	Do. Jugadhuree, ...	545	25	45
12 ditto,	Do. Roopur, ...	375	11	31
12 ditto,	Do. Khurur, ...	521	25	43
5 ditto,	Do. Narainghur, ...	108	25	21
	LOODIANAH.			
12 months,	Captain W. McNeile, Deputy Commissioner, ...	995	6	83
12 ditto,	Captain R. Nicolls, Assistant Commissioner, ...	1,462	24	122
3 ditto,	G. R. Elsmie, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	156	8	50
10 ditto,	Madhopershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	1,618	15	161
6 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Loodianah, ...	519	9	86
11 ditto,	Do. Jugraon, ...	510	12	46
12 ditto,	Do. Sumrala, ...	679	11	56
12 ditto,	Do. Pukhowal, ...	678	13	56
	THANEYSUR.			
5 months,	Captain A. L. Busk, Deputy Commissioner, ...	107	11	21
2 ditto,	F. McNaghten, Esquire, Officiating ditto, ...	57	13	25
4 ditto,	Captain H. J. Hawes, Deputy Commissioner, ...	171	31	43
1 month,	Lieutenant J. W. Johnstone, Offg. ditto, ...	53	14	53
7 months,	Ditto ditto Assistant Commr., ...	329	12	47
1 month,	G. E. Wakefield, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	20	26	20
12 days,	Lord F. Hay, ditto ditto, ...	27	31	67
1 month,	Dya Sunkur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	450	15	450
3 months,	Mohunlall, Tuhseeldar, Kythul, ...	331	5	110
12 ditto,	Abdool Hukeem, Tuhseeldar, Thaneysur, ...	294	18	24
1 month,	Ameer Ally Tuhseeldar, Ladwa, ...	440	24	440
6 months,	Salamut Ally, Tuhseeldar, Kythul, ...	109	9	18
6 ditto,	Golab Rae Tuhseeldar, Goolah, ...	149	10	25

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in* 1859, *&c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	SIMLA.			
12 months,	Lord W. M. Hay, Deputy Commissioner, ...	537	22	44
12 ditto,	Captain W. Paske, Assistant Commissioner, ...	267	31	22
12 ditto,	O. Wood, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	898	25	75
Not given	Tuhseeldar, Nalaghur, ...	60	16	...
ditto,	Do. Burrowlee, ...	17	3	...
ditto,	Do. Kotekhae, ...	59	11	...
ditto,	Do. Koteghur, ...	38	7	...
	Trans-Sutlej Division.			
	JULLUNDHER.			
1 month,	R. Jenkins, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	45	34	45
11 months,	Captain T. W. Mercer, ditto ditto, ...	608	42	55
1 month,	Captain T. W. Mercer, Assistant Commissioner, ...	21	27	21
9 months,	C. Bernard, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	821	27	91
12 ditto,	Rae Bunseelall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	1,317	33	109
1 month,	Jaishee Ram, ditto ditto, ...	36	31	36
11 months,	J. R. Gouldsbury, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	800	28	73
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Jullundher, ...	898	31	75
12 ditto,	Do. Nowashuhur, ...	1,241	29	103
6 ditto,	Do. Phillour, ...	507	19	84
	HOSHEARPORE.			
3 months,	D. Simson, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	78	18	26
9 ditto,	Captain R. Young, ditto ditto, ...	450	24	50
1 month,	F. McNaghten, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, ...	27	23	27
2 months,	A. Levien, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	99	16	49
4 ditto,	C. Bernard, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	160	11	40
8 ditto,	J. Lyall, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	634	17	79
4 ditto,	C. Lennox, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	104	22	26
8 ditto,	F. E. Moore, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	608	23	76
12 ditto,	Rae Gopal Suhae, ditto ditto, ...	633	27	53
1 month,	Ahmed Ally Khan, ditto ditto, ...	249	19	249
12 months,	Tuhseeldar Hoshearpore, ...	1,101	18	92
12 ditto,	Do. Hurrianah, ...	976	23	81
12 ditto,	Do. Gurshunker, ...	710	30	59
12 ditto,	Do. Dussoah, ...	971	16	81
12 ditto,	Do. Oonah, ...	625	20	52
	KANGRA.			
2 months,	Major R. G. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner, ...	31	22	16
10 ditto,	R. F. Saunders, Esquire, Offg. ditto, ...	108	35	11
9 ditto,	*Sir* A. Lawrence, *Bart.*, Assistant Commissioner, ...	335	23	37
2 ditto,	R. F. Saunders, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	50	23	25

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in* 1859, *&c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	KANGRA DISTRICT.—*(Continued.)*			
12 months,	G. Knox, Esquire, Assistant Commr. Koolloo, ...	595	45	49
11 ditto,	Moonshee Jaishee Ram, Extra Assistant Commr., ...	752	35	68
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar Kangra, ...	451	57	37
12 ditto,	Do. Koolloo, ...	210	16	17
12 ditto,	Do. Nadoun, ...	389	18	32
12 ditto,	Do. Noorpore, ...	480	30	40
12 ditto,	Do. Hurreepore, ...	247	25	20
12 ditto,	Naeb do. Pulach, ...	72	12	6
	Umritsur Division.			
	UMRITSUR.			
12 months,	F. H. Cooper, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	873	22	73
7 ditto,	W. E. Blyth, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, ...	214	32	30
2 ditto,	Captain Maxwell, ditto ditto, ...	20	34	10
5 ditto,	Captain J. Lewin, ditto ditto, ...	290	33	58
7 ditto,	J. G. Cordery, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	1,080	42	154
7 ditto,	F. R. Scarlett, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commr., ...	350	38	50
12 ditto,	Sirdar Jodh Singh, ditto ditto, ...	1,182	33	99
8 ditto,	Ahmud Allee, ditto ditto, ...	1,039	26	129
2 ditto,	Wuzeer Allee, ditto ditto, ...	330	11	165
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Umritsur, ...	303	31	25
12 ditto,	Do. Turun Tarun, ...	200	15	17
12 ditto,	Do. Sowreean, ...	417	19	34
11 ditto,	Do. Tulwundee, ...	359	16	49
	GOORDASPOOR.			
12 months,	J. Naesmyth, Esq., Depy. Commr., ...	1,093	4	91
1 month,	Captain R. Adams, Assistant Commissioner, ...	36	14	36
6 months,	Lieutenant Lewin, Ditto ditto, ...	315	16	52
7 ditto,	J. Smyth, Esq., Ditto ditto, ...	928	19	132
4 ditto,	Fyzool Hosein, Extra Assistant Commr., ...	190	16	47
1 month,	Mehtab Singh, Ditto ditto, ...	333	45	333
12 months,	Mithun Lall, Ditto ditto, ...	2,708	36	225
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Buttala, ...	660	7	55
12 ditto,	,, Goordaspoor, ...	635	18	53
12 ditto,	,, Puthankote, ...	505	13	42
12 ditto,	,, Shuckurghur, ...	726	12	60
	SEALKOTE.			
5 months,	E. A. Prinsep, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, ...	30	94	6
7 ditto,	Captain H. Urmston, Offg. Deputy Commr., ...	201	35	28
12 ditto,	Captain C. McMahon, Assistant Commissioner, ...	492	28	41
6 ditto,	Kuem Ally, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	181	36	30

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in 1859, &c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	SEALKOTE DISTRICT, *(Continued.)*			
12 months,	C. Owen, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	386	24	32
4 ditto,	Wuzeer Ally, Ditto ditto, ..	331	8	83
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Sealkote, ...	120	14	10
12 ditto,	„ Duska, ...	705	24	59
12 ditto,	„ Pusroor, ...	633	20	53
12 ditto,	„ Zufurwal, ...	671	25	56
	Lahore Division.			
	LAHORE.			
12 months,	R. E. Egerton, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, ...	463	16	39
3 ditto,	Captain R. Young, Assistant Commissioner, ..	111	29	37
4 ditto,	W. B. Jones, Esq., Ditto ditto, ...	373	39	93
14 days,	H. E. Perkins, Esq., Ditto ditto, ..	24	27	48
4 months,	R. W. Thomas, Esq., Ditto ditto, ...	142	60	35
2 ditto,	Lieutenant R. Huddlestone, Ditto ditto, ...	70	26	33
1 month,	Sir A. Lawrence, Ditto ditto, ..	36	6	36
8 months,	Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, Ditto ditto, ...	895	16	112
12 ditto,	J. H. Penn, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	116	41	10
19 days,	F. R. Scarlett, Esq., Ditto ditto ...	3	3	6
8 months,	T. C. Vaughan, Esq., Ditto ditto, .	367	35	46
12 ditto,	Aga Kalubabid, Ditto ditto, ...	766	26	64
3 ditto,	Ahmud Allee, Ditto ditto, ..	478	20	159
1 month,	Zahooroodeen, Moonserim, ...	248	66	248
12 months,	Tuhseeldar, Lahore, ...	1,076	17	90
12 ditto,	„ Chooncan, ...	471	49	40
12 ditto,	„ Kussoor, ...	280	11	23
12 ditto,	„ Shurruckpore, ..	724	22	60
	GOOJRANWALLA.			
12 months,	Captain W. R. Eliott, Deputy Commissioner, ..	491	22	41
4 ditto,	Lieutenant G. Young, Assistant Commissioner, ...	127	12	31
12 ditto,	J. B. Craigie, Esq., Ditto ditto, ..	794	29	66
10 days,	Daveeditta Mull, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	1	37	3
1 month,	Mehtab Singh, Ditto ditto, ...	31	7	31
7 months,	Fyzool Hosein, Ditto ditto, ...	578	29	82
1 month,	Nundlall, Munserim, ...	280	82	280
12 months,	Tuhseeldar, Goojranwalla, ..	649	24	54
12 ditto,	„ Wuzeerabad, ...	777	29	65
12 ditto,	„ Hafizabad, .	541	31	45

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in 1859, &c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	FEROZEPORE.			
10 months,	Captain J. M. Cripps, Deputy Commissioner, ...	258	27	26
2 ditto,	Lieutenant C. H. Hall, Offg. ditto ditto, ...	151	11	75
10 ditto,	Lieutenant C. H. Hall, Assistant Commissioner, ...	587	25	58
2 ditto,	Lieutenant G. F. Lewin, ditto ditto, ...	24	37	12
12 ditto,	Mahomed Sooltan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	825	18	69
8 ditto,	C. Stephen, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	599	45	75
8 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Ferozepore, ...	299	27	37
12 ditto,	„ Zeerah, ...	552	30	46
12 ditto,	„ Mogah, ...	452	16	38
11 ditto,	„ Mokutsur, ...	132	11	12
12 ditto,	Thanadar of Nuthana, ...	200	23	17
	Rawul Pindee Division,			
	RAWUL PINDEE.			
10 months,	Captain J. E. Cracroft, Deputy Commissioner, ...	103	20	10
2 ditto,	Captain Pollock, ditto ditto, ...	30	15	15
4 ditto,	Lieutenant Shortt, Assistant Commissioner, ...	33	26	8
12 ditto,	Captain Babbage, ditto ditto, ...	206	13	17
4 ditto,	B. Hardinge, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	22	22	5
8 ditto,	Lieutenant G. Young, ditto ditto, ...	369	16	46
7 ditto,	Lieutenant Chalmers, ditto ditto, ...	164	21	23
12 ditto,	G. D. Westropp, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commr., ...	290	31	24
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Rawul Pindee, ...	533	12	44
12 ditto,	„ Huzroh, ...	55	15	5
12 ditto,	„ Goojurkhan, ...	108	29	9
12 ditto,	„ Kahoota, ...	252	11	21
12 ditto,	„ Pindee Gheb, ...	106	17	9
	JHELUM.			
3 months,	Captain B. T. Reid, Deputy Commissioner, ...	20	4	7
9 ditto,	Captain J. W. Bristow, ditto ditto, ...	128	7	14
12 ditto,	D. C. Macnabb, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, ...	436	22	36
3 ditto,	W. Jones, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	88	11	29
3 ditto,	G. R. Elsmie, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	90	42	30
12 ditto,	Lieutenant C. V. Jenkins, ditto ditto, ...	241	12	20
3 ditto,	Purja Suhai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	27	6	9
12 ditto,	Golam Hoscin, ditto ditto, ...	301	8	25
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Jhelum, ...	148	5	12
12 ditto,	„ Pind Dadun Khan, ...	620	18	52
12 ditto,	„ Chukowal, ...	221	27	18
12 ditto,	„ Tulla Gunj, ...	298	16	25

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in 1859, &c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	GOOJRAT.			
2 months,	Captain H. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, ...	21	4	10
2 ditto,	Captain R. Adams, ditto ditto, ...	25	4	12
7 ditto,	B. Hardinge, Esquire, Offg. ditto ditto, ...	698	34	99
1 month,	J. Beames, Esquire, Offg. ditto ditto, ...	116	15	116
2 months,	T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, ...	48	10	24
9 ditto,	J. Beames, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	886	16	98
12 ditto,	Hadee Hosein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	1,123	19	94
1 month,	Mehtab Singh, ditto ditto, ...	53	9	53
5 months,	Tuhseeldar, Goojrat, ...	103	9	20
12 ditto,	„ Kharian, ...	406	18	34
12 ditto,	„ Phalia, ...	342	22	29
	SHAHPORE.			
9 months,	G. Ouseley, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, ...	188	51	21
3 ditto,	W. B. Jones, Esquire, Offg. ditto ditto, ...	121	34	40
8 ditto,	Lieutenant T. F. Forster, Assistant Commissioner, ...	585	13	73
3 ditto,	Lieutenant J. Chalmers, ditto ditto, ...	46	22	15
1 ditto,	Lieutenant R. Huddlestone, do. ditto, ...	29	20	29
6 ditto,	D. G. Barkeley, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	422	36	70
12 ditto,	Motee Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	261	23	22
6 ditto,	General Hursookh Rae, ditto ditto, ...	1,255	22	209
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar Bhera, ...	877	11	73
12 ditto,	„ Jaba, ...	492	21	41
12 ditto,	„ Sahewal, ...	522	18	44
12 ditto,	„ Kalowal, ...	821	10	68
	Leiah Division.			
	LEIAH.			
4 months,	Captain J. Fendall, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, ...	75	12	18
8 ditto,	Lieutenant J. E. Parsons, Offg. do. ditto, ...	148	17	18
12 ditto,	L. Cowan, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	782	12	65
12 ditto,	Abdool Huq, ditto ditto, ...	1,141	9	95
6 ditto,	G. Thomson, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	277	10	46
7 ditto,	T. Penn, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	1,299	11	185
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Leiah, ...	623	9	52
12 ditto,	„ Kote Oodoo, ...	17	8	1
12 ditto,	„ Kuchee, ...	321	6	27
12 ditto,	„ Durya Khan, ...	609	4	50

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in* 1859, *&c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	DERA GAZEE KHAN.			
6 months,	Captain F. R. Pollock, Deputy Commissioner, ...	698	18	116
6 ditto,	Lieutenant C. Minchin, Offg. do. ditto, ...	1,001	19	167
6 ditto,	Lieutenant C. Minchin, Assistant Commissioner, ...	256	17	42
5 ditto,	G. R. Elsmie, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	340	16	68
5 ditto,.	Captain S. Keyes, ditto ditto, ...	235	16	47
1½ ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Dera Gazee Khan, ...	121	19	80
1½ ditto,	„ Dajil Hurrund, ...	82	18	20
12 ditto,	„ Sunghur, ...	233	17	19
	DERA ISMAEL KHAN.			
12 months,	Captain H. H. Coxe, Deputy Commissioner, ...	327	17	27
3 ditto,	Lieutenant J. B. Smyly, Assistant Commissioner, ...	68	9	23
6 ditto,	Lieutenant J. C. Horne, ditto ditto, ...	235	11	39
8 ditto,	Captain R. J. Ferris, ditto ditto, ...	655	24	82
7 ditto,	Lieutenant R. Huddlestone, do. ditto, ...	791	16	113
12 ditto,	Colonel Dhunraj, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	922	12	77
8 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Dehra, ...	512	13	64
11 ditto,	„ Lukhee, ...	450	10	11
	Mooltan Division.			
	MOOLTAN.			
12 months,	Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Voyle, Deputy Commissioner,...	422	37	35
4 ditto,	Lieutenant J. S. Tighe, Assistant Commissioner, ...	148	23	36
8 ditto,	Lieutenant J. S. Miller, ditto ditto, ...	85	18	10
3 ditto,	E. Fairlie, Esquire, Ditto ditto, ...	36	14	12
6 ditto,	A. K. Blackall, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commr,, ...	49	34	8
12 ditto,	Syud Masoom Ally, ditto ditto, ...	193	22	16
6 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Mooltan, ...	66	23	11
12 ditto,	„ Shoojahad, ...	124	9	10
12 ditto,	„ Lodhran, ...	65	7	5
12 ditto,	„ Mylsee, ...	242	14	20
12 ditto,	„ Serae Sidhoo, ...	231	14	19
	JHUNG.			
12 months,	W. E. Blyth, Esquire, and others, Deputy Commrs.,	824	45	69
3 ditto,	Lieutenant W. M. Lane, Assistant Commissioner, ...	27	29	9
6 ditto,	W. MacMahon, Esquire, Extra Asst: Commr., ...	69	33	11
12 ditto,	T. W. Moore, Esquire, and others do. ditto, ...	1,328	28	110
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar Jhung, ...	817	24	68
12 ditto,	„ Kadirpore, ...	540	40	45
12 ditto,	„ Cheniote, ...	280	12	31

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in 1859, &c.—(Continued.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	GOOGAIRA.			
1 month,	Captain J. Bristow, Deputy Commissioner, ...	37	11	37
3 months,	Lieutenant Elphinstone, Offg. ditto ditto, ...	215	4	70
8 ditto,	R. W. Thomas, Esquire, Offg. ditto ditto, ...	716	14	89
1 month,	Lieutenant Elphinstone, Assistant Commissioner, ...	62	5	62
8 days,	Lieutenant Davies, Assistant Commissioner, ...	3	2	12
4 months,	E. Fairlie, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	95	12	24
4 ditto,	F. Scarlett, Esquire, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	163	17	40
1 month,	C. Stephen, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	39	29	39
6 months,	G. Thomson, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	488	33	81
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Googaira, ...	355	15	29
12 ditto,	„ Hoojra, ...	703	51	59
12 ditto,	„ Pak Puttan, ...	884	36	74
12 ditto,	„ Syudwala, ...	690	31	57
	MOZUFFERGHUR.			
2 months,	H. B. Henderson, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, ...	17	6	8
1 month,	Captain J. W. Bristow, Offg. Deputy Commissioner,	4	6	4
9 months,	Captain P. Maxwell, Ditto ditto, ...	519	10	57
8 ditto,	Lieutenant J. S. Tighe, Assistant Commissioner, ...	648	12	81
3 ditto,	Lieutenant T. F. Forster, Ditto ditto, ...	486	31	162
12 ditto,	Sooltan Ally, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	840	12	28
7 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Mozufferghur, ...	413	11	59
12 ditto,	„ Kote Uddoo, ...	289	8	24
	Peshawur Division.			
	PESHAWUR.			
2 months,	Captain H. R. James, Deputy Commissioner, ...	53	not given	26
10 ditto,	Captain S. F. Graham, ditto ditto, ...	177	34	17
1¼ ditto,	Lieutenant A. A. Munro, Assistant Commissioner, ...	13	17	8
3 ditto,	Captain R. Tulloh, ditto ditto, ...	59	45	19
1 month,	Lieutenant J. Chalmers, ditto ditto, ...	24	73	24
12 months,	Lieutenant J. R. Shortt, ditto ditto, ...	306	20	25
2 ditto,	Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnstone, ditto ditto, ...	148	63	74
12 ditto,	Lieutenant P. W. Powlett, ditto ditto, ...	246	23	20
10 ditto,	G. E. Wakefield, Esquire, ditto ditto, ...	126	42	12
12 ditto,	Syud Jumal Ally, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	304	22	25
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Peshawur, ...	674	22	56
12 ditto,	„ Doaba, ...	175	19	14
12 ditto,	„ Khalsa Khuttuk, ...	456	12	38
12 ditto,	„ Daoodzaee, ...	195	18	16

Statement *shewing the number of Appeals and Original suits decided by each Officer in* 1859, *&c.—(Concluded.)*

Period of employment.	Names and designation of Officers.	No. of cases disposed of exclusive of transfers.	Average No. of days taken in the decision of each suit.	Rate of cases decided per mensem, excluding fractions.
	KOHAT.			
2 months,	Captain S. F. Graham, Deputy Commissioner, ...	12	9	6
9 ditto,	Lieutenant A. A. Munro, Offg. Deputy Commr., ...	147	21	16
1 month,	Captain B. Henderson, Deputy Commissioner, ...	2	75	2
1 ditto,	Lieutenant Chalmers, Assistant Commissioner, ...	21	18	21
4 months,	Lieutenant R. Ferris, ditto, ditto, ...	71	12	71
6 ditto,	Lieutenant R. Sandeman, ditto ditto, ...	95	20	16
12 ditto,	Shahzada Mahomed Zumboor, Extra Asst. Commr.,...	52	19	4
	HUZZARA.			
4 months,	Major J. R. Becher, Deputy Commissioner, ...	44	2	11
8 ditto,	Captain R. Adams, Ditto ditto, ...	64	10	8
11 ditto,	Lieutenant Boulderson, Assistant Commissioner,	170	13	15
12 ditto,	Mirza Azim Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...	744	11	62
12 ditto,	Tuhseeldar, Manserah, ...	321	5	27
12 ditto,	„ Hurreepore, ...	336	11	28